

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1347027-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 21
Page 4 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 5 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 6 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 7 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 8 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 9 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 10 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 12 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 17 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 18 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 19 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 20 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 21 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 22 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 98 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 99 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 106 ~ Referral/Consult;
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1204215-1

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Page 20 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 21 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 22 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 98 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 99 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 100 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 1/18/46

FROM : Mr. E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT: REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY WILLIAM SOUERS,
UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Rear Admiral Souers, born in Dayton, Ohio, March 30, 1892, was graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Appointed a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve on April 29, 1929, he subsequently progressed in grade until his promotion as Rear Admiral, November 2, 1945, to rank from December 18, 1943. It should be pointed out that there was considerable controversy at the time Admiral Souers went up for Rear Admiral. You might remember that a list of prospectives was submitted to Congress not including any Naval Reserve officers. The President commented and inquired of the Navy Department why no Reservists were included when he believed that some certainly must be qualified. Upon resubmission of the list of eligibles, Admiral Souers was included.

From 1932 until July, 1940, Rear Admiral Souers was Senior Intelligence Officer at St. Louis, Missouri, handling duties involving investigations, the development of the intelligence organization, the procurement of officers, and public relations. Called to active duty on July 22, 1940, he was designated the Assistant District Intelligence Officer, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois. On February 3, 1942, he was transferred to duty as District Intelligence Officer, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina, serving in that assignment until October 4, 1942, when he became District Intelligence Officer, Tenth Naval District, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Intelligence Officer of the Caribbean Sea Frontier.

On July 24, 1944, Rear Admiral Souers reported to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for assignment to intelligence duties and was assigned duty as Assistant Director, Office of Naval Intelligence. On November 8, 1945, Rear Admiral Souers was designated Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence.

Rear Admiral Souers is entitled to the American Defense Service Medal, the American Area Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, and has the Naval Reserve Medal (ten years meritorious service).

His official address is 5841 Devonshire Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

In civil life, Rear Admiral Souers was Executive Vice-President and Director, General American Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, Missouri; Director and Chairman, Finance Committee, National Linen Service Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia; Chairman of Board, Linen Service Corporation of Texas, Houston, Texas; Executive, Delta Realty Company (cotton farming), Catron, Missouri. Previously, he was Director, The Aviation Corporation, New York; Director, Coca Cola Bottling Company, Chicago, Illinois; Executive Vice-President and Director, Canal Bank & Trust Company, New Orleans, Louisiana; President, Piggly Wiggly Stores, Incorporated, Memphis, Tennessee.

CDM:ems

52 FEB

1946

*This man is the one now
in line to head World Intelligence.*
K

June 7, 1946

Personal

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Director of Central Intelligence
National Intelligence Authority
New War Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Admiral Souers:

I noted today the designation by the President of General Vandenberg to succeed you as the Director of Central Intelligence. I did want to write you this personal note to tell you how sorry I am to learn of your decision to leave this very important post. I know that in General Vandenberg there will be a worthy successor. However, your departure from this position will be a great loss. In the months that you have headed this new project you have made a great contribution to what I hope will be a sound and comprehensive coverage of the foreign intelligence field. While it was not my privilege to know you before you assumed this office, I can very frankly state that in you I have found a public servant of unselfish devotion and one who has the capacity to rise above the pettiness that so often intrudes in the administration of Government, particularly in a project as delicate as the direction of foreign intelligence.

I am therefore very sorry, indeed, that there will come at last a termination of our official relationship but I want you to feel that personally you will carry with you my very best wishes and my very sincere and wholesome respect. If I can at any time be of any service to you in any way please do not hesitate to let me know.

With expressions of my very best regards and highest esteem, I am

EX-13 Sincerely,

31 JUN 13 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

By messenger
10:40 am - 6-13-46

JEH:HOB 50 JUN 18 1946 BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *sub* The Director .FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*SUBJECT: *Sidney W*

DATE: July 22, 1946

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Admiral Souers called me at 4:30 p.m. today with reference to his earlier request for an appointment to see you on Tuesday. I informed him you were out of the city and would not return until the latter part of the week. I asked him for an address to which you could forward the autographed photograph which he had requested, and he asked that it be forwarded c/o General American Life Insurance Company, 1501 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

DML:cmw

Admiral Souers
7-25-46
3 AM

RECORDED

162-80295-8
 19 JUL 26 1946

53 AUG 8 1946

EX-24

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: July 19, 1946

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

Sidney W. O.

Admiral Souers, formerly head of the National Intelligence Authority, called me this afternoon and stated he would like to ask a favor of you. He stated that he had enjoyed very much working with you while he was in Washington and that he was returning to private life. Admiral Souers advised that he was leaving town early Wednesday morning and before leaving he would like very much to have an autographed photograph of yourself. He stated that if possible he would like to drop in sometime on Tuesday, shake hands with you for just two minutes and to pick up the autographed photograph.

I told him that you were out of the city, but I would convey the request to you and that I was sure you would be happy to give him an autographed photograph. He stated that he would call me on Monday to find out whether you would be back in the city, in order that he might drop in for "not more than two minutes" sometime when it was convenient on Tuesday.

DML:cmw

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED 62-80275-9
F B I

31 JUL 30 1946

Admiral Souers
50 AUG 15 1946
BRM:16
154

DA
En-25
W
W

W
W



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

St. Louis (1), Missouri
August 9, 1946

PERSONAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

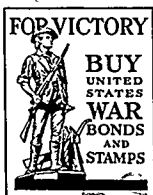
Admiral Sidney W. Souers called me today by telephone stating that he is in St. Louis for a very short time enroute to Asheville, North Carolina, and that he plans after a vacation to return to Atlanta, Georgia, where his principal financial interests are located. He states also that he will maintain a residence in St. Louis and will be here part of the time because of his position with the General American Life Insurance Company. Prior to entering the Navy, he was Executive Vice-President of the General American Life Insurance Company here in St. Louis. He had been in the Naval Reserve, and upon entering duty he was the first person to head ONI in St. Louis.

Recommendation

He spoke very complimentary of you and was most sincere in his comments about your administration of the affairs of the Bureau. He said he had a great deal of admiration for you and the personnel of the Bureau and he had told the President that the FBI must be supported to the fullest extent at all times. He also stated that President Truman had made very complimentary remarks about your administration of the Bureau. He stated that in his opinion the FBI is the most important organization in our Government at this time because of the splendid work they are doing in connection with the internal security of this country. He said that he received a letter from you upon leaving Washington which was most highly appreciated, and that you had been kind enough to furnish him with an autographed photograph. He said that during the time he was in the Navy he was most fortunate to have such close contact with the Bureau and its personnel.

He has always been highly cooperative with the St. Louis Office of the Bureau and has called at the office on a number of occasions. When he first became head of ONI in St. Louis, I met with him weekly to discuss intelligence matters.

In view of his very friendly attitude, I thought you would be interested in his comments.



COPIES DESTROYED
169 NOV 13 1964

SEP 6 1946

GEN:hml

Very truly yours,

G. B. Norris
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

CARBON HAS BEEN ROUTED. HDE

September 1, 1947

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Wardman Park Hotel
2663 Woodley Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Admiral:

It was a real pleasure to learn of your recent appointment to the position of Executive Secretary of the National Security Council.

I want to take this opportunity to express to you my congratulations and the hope that you will be most successful and happy in your new assignment.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

LLL:EHV

G.I.R.T.

RECORDED

62-86295-15

RECORDED

EX-44

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
SEP 2 - 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 17 1947

282

September 18, 1947

① Souers, Sidney W.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM
MR. LADD

10:45am

Admiral Sidney Souers telephoned me to thank me for my letter on his appointment as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. He indicated that he would have a small staff, and stated that he wanted a group of outstanding, well qualified individuals. He went on to state that he wasn't going to have anyone that didn't "stand well" with the Bureau.

When he asked whom he should contact to make informal checks with the Bureau, I told him that he should have someone in his office get in touch with Mr. Ladd when he wants anything done, and we would take care of it immediately.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:JMH

SE 13

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

162-80295-16
F B I
34 SEP 19 1947

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:45 PM
DATE 9-18-47
BY [Signature]

SEP 26 1947 195

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1947

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice Building
Washington 25, D. C.


Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was a pleasure to find your very kind letter awaiting me on my arrival in Washington. Your congratulations and good wishes are greatly appreciated.

One of the pleasures I find in serving in Washington is the opportunity it gives me to work closely with you and your splendid organization.

With best wishes and warmest personal regards,

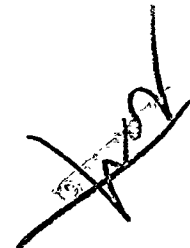
Sincerely yours,


Sidney W. Sowers

62-80295-17

RECORDED
EX-6

SEP 24 1947



13 51 OCT 3 1947 286

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
ADMIRAL SIDNEY W. SOUERS

DATE: 10/25/47

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

This is to advise that the Office of the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council has moved from Room 224, Old State Department Building, to Room 216½, Old State Department Building, and that the telephone extension of Admiral Souers is now EXECUTIVE 7491, Extension 473.

CC: Reading Room
Communications Section

JFD:rhr

RECORDED

INDEXED

162-800-95-18
IF IB II
32 OCT 28 1947

EX-11

7-18-47

1947/19

R450

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

XX. Admiral Souers

called--phoned thru White House
operator

Phone No. _____

Hour 4:10 PM Date January 23, 1948

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the office he requested the Director to return his call upon the Director's return to the office. The Admiral declined to speak to an assistant.

RECORDED

162-80295-19
F B I

EX-100

31 JAN 26 1948

rgk

71 JAN 29 1948

Miami, Florida
December 22, 1949

Dear Admiral Sidney W. Sowers
Wardman Park Hotel
2600 Woodley Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

Missy Ladd has just told me on the tele-
phone of your call and I am sorry not to have been
in town to talk with you and to extend my congratu-
lations on your new position. We all are very
happy that it does not take you away from Washington
and that we will still have the privilege and
pleasure of seeing you from time to time.

Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and
the best of everything in the New Year, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover
Hailed by the Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

JEH:HWG:tch

Address and salutation per Reading Room.

62-80295-20

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date July 24 1950 Time 4:40PM

Admiral Sidney Souers

tele thru operator White House

Phone No. _____

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the City the Admiral consented to speak to the Acting Director. After checking he was referred to Mr. Ladd, who will advise the Director.

RECORDED - 6

CC-Mr. Ladd

tch.

G. I. R. -2

62-10295-21

JUL 26 1950

37

R141
63 AUG 10 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

August 25, 1950

SUBJECT: ADDRESS BY ADMIRAL SOUERS BEFORE NATIONAL ACADEMY

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

I called Admiral Souers on August 24th and extended to him on your behalf an invitation to address the graduating class of the National Academy on Friday, September 29th. Admiral Souers stated he was afraid he was not a good enough speaker and indicated that the President had commented in the past that he was the only one of his advisers who kept in the background. I told him to the contrary that you thought he would make a very good talk and were very anxious to have him address this Academy session. He asked for time to think it over. *9/10*

Subsequently, on the afternoon of August 25th, Admiral Souers called me and stated he had mentioned the invitation to the President, who had been very complimentary of the FBI Training Academy and stated he thought it was a very fine school. He told Admiral Souers to go right ahead. *nl*

In this regard Admiral Souers stated there was only one thing that might interfere, and that was that the President for some time had been considering sending him abroad, but there was nothing definite about this. Admiral Souers therefore indicated that he would like very much to accept the invitation. He suggested that Mr. Nichols get in touch with Pat Coyne with reference to the details of the talk.

Mr. Clegg and Mr. Nichols have both been advised.

DML:CSH

DL **RECORDED**
SEP 11 1950

RECORDED - 81

INDEXED - 81

62-80295-22
SEP 6 1950
3

52 SEP 11 1950

h
Mr. M. Joseph Lynch

August 31, 1950

Director, FBI

GRADUATION EXERCISES
45th SESSION, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
SEPTEMBER 29, 1950

①
Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President, has accepted an invitation to address the graduating class of the FBI National Academy on September 29, 1950. It is desired that you arrange to escort Admiral Souers to the graduation exercises and that you and he be in Conference Room C at the rear of the Auditorium by 10:15 A. M. on September 29. PTO -

JSR:mjp
mjp

RECORDED - 25

62-80395-23
SEP 1 1950
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

1 22
Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 2
SEP 5 1950
COMM - FBI

22
78 SEP 13 1950

August 28, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

It was a real pleasure for me to learn that you will be with us on Friday, September 29, 1950, to deliver the graduation address on the occasion of the graduation of the Forty-fifth Session of the FBI National Academy. The ceremonies will be held in the Departmental Auditorium located on Constitution Avenue between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets, N. W., and will begin promptly at 10:30 A. M.

By way of background, I wish to advise that the FBI National Academy was established by this Bureau on July 29, 1935, for the purpose of affording training to selected representatives of state, county and local law enforcement agencies. The primary purpose of the Academy is to train these officers to become police instructors and police executives. The course of training lasts for a period of twelve weeks and three such courses are held yearly. With the graduation of the 56 members of the Forty-fifth Session, there will be 2,252 graduates.

I assure you that the members of the present session of the Academy as well as the personnel of the FBI feel deeply honored because of your acceptance to deliver the graduation address. If there is any further information which you would like to have, I would be pleased to have a representative of this Bureau call upon you.

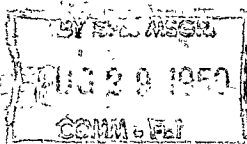
With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JSR:mjp

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____



62-80295-24

62-80295-

October 3, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Sidney E. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

Attached are four photographs taken during and after the Graduation Exercises of the 45th Session of the FBI National Academy, September 29, 1950. I thought you might like to have these as a memento of the occasion.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 4

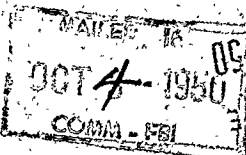
EX-100

OCT 6 1950

Enclosure - photographs showing: 1- Souers addressing the exercises, 2- Souers, the Director, Oursler and Father Lloyd, 3- Souers, the Director and Oursler, 4- Souers, the Director, Goodwin and Oursler.

REW:ehh:mab

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____



OCT 3 5 27 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

55 OCT 16 1950

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
NOV 1 1950

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1950
RECEIVED
OCT 10 1950

R3W

VP

September 29, 1950

W
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

It was a real pleasure for all of us to have you address the graduating class of the FBI National Academy this morning. I thought your remarks were very timely and of extreme interest to the entire audience. We, of course, feel honored by your participation in our graduation exercises, and I know that the members of the graduating class, as well as all other persons present this morning, will long remember your splendid address.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JSR:lls

RECORDED - 58

2 OCT 1 1950

RECEIVED OCT 1 1950

62-80295-226
OCT 6 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
OCT 13 1950

SEP 29 1 08 PM '50

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAILED 12
SEP 29 1950
COMM - FBI

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____

OCT 13 1950

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

October 11, 1950

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received your kind and thoughtful communication of October 3, 1950, enclosing the several photographs which were taken at the recent graduation exercises of the F.B.I. National Academy.

I shall cherish these photographs, not only as a memento of the occasion, but also as a reminder of my enjoyable association over the years with you and your associates in the F.B.I.

Please accept my expressions of highest esteem and best regards.

Sincerely yours,


SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED - 116
OCT 13 1950

58 OCT 20 1950

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1950

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. [redacted]	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓


Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am most appreciative of the kind comments contained in your letter of September 29, 1950 concerning my participation in the recent graduation exercises of the F.B.I. National Academy.

Being deeply cognizant of the exemplary contributions which you, the F.B.I. and the National Academy are constantly making to the nation's security and the cause of law enforcement, I felt especially privileged in being invited to address the Academy on that occasion.

Please accept my expressions of highest esteem and best regards.

Sincerely yours,


SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED - 102

OCT 17 1950

EX-26

52 NOV 1 1950

162-60295-128
PERS. FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: October 3, 1950

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY W. SOUERS
ADDRESS: 45TH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
PUBLICITY

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

In connection with your memo to Mr. Tolson dated October 2, 1950, commenting on Pat Coyne's request for newspaper clippings on Admiral Souers' address, we have located the local press comment and also that in the New York Times and New York Herald Tribune. This is all we have located at Washington newstands. Thirteen other representative and regional papers were checked but did not carry the story in their September 30, 1950 issues. Sunday papers, for the most part are sold out. Nothing has appeared in Communist papers. We have located no editorial comment to date.

To assure complete coverage it is suggested the attached teletype be sent to thirteen offices requesting submission of wire service or local mention of Souers' remarks. If we do not do this, since the field does not submit clippings of wire stories, it is my feeling we will have little other than that obtained to date to present to Mr. Coyne.

Attachment

REW:mcq

G. I. R. -7

RECORDED - 30

NOV 2 1950

58 NOV 6 1950

10-4

19

I don't think we should do this

I agree.

162-80295-29

Not sent; all copies destroyed

B&H-4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: October 10, 1950

Tolson ✓
 Ladd ✓
 Clegg ✓
 Glavin ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tracy ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Nease ✓
 Gandy ✓

You will recall that Pat. Coyne asked that we furnish clippings reflecting the coverage of Admiral Souers' address before the National Academy Graduation Exercises on September 29.

At the time Mr. Coyne made this call, I told him that we would not receive clippings which emanated as a result of the wire service coverage as such clippings were not sent to the Bureau but that we would be on the lookout for clippings. You will recall that it was felt undesirable to ask 13 offices to send clippings covering the Graduation Exercises.

I talked to Coyne and told him that we had not received clippings from the field, that obviously the papers had carried the wire service version of Admiral Souers' speech but that we did have clippings from the New York and Washington papers.

Mr. Coyne stated that he had those and we could forget the matter. He did ask if the Daily Worker or any other Communist papers had made reference to the speech.

I told him that we had been watching for this and that no reference had been made.

LBN:mb

RECORDED - 30

62-80295-30
NOV 2 1950

CRIM. DIV.

58 NOV 6 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: Oct. 2, 1950

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☐

Clegg ☐

Glavin ☐

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☐

Harbo ☐

Mohr ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Nease ☐

Gandy ☐

Sidney W.
 Pat ~~Boyer~~ called. Admiral ~~Souers~~ is very much interested in the type of coverage given his speech and Pat wondered if we would have any clippings. I told Pat we did not require the field to send in clippings on news stories emanating from Washington carried on the news service tickers but we would check and let them know if we received any clippings although I knew the story was given pretty good coverage.

He also stated the Admiral would be interested in knowing if the Daily Worker or any of the Communist newspapers made any reference to the speech. I have asked Mr. Jones to start checking on this.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 30

INDEXED - 30

comply

H. J.

NOV 2 1950

OCT 5

OCT 23

memo to Tolson
 10/10/50
 LBN
 JND

58 NOV 6 1950

November 15, 1950

①
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to
enclose a copy of the November issue of our employees
magazine the Investigator as I thought you might like
to see the photograph and item that appear on page
twenty-seven.

With expressions of my highest esteem and
best regards,

RECORDED - 22

62-10295-32
Sincerely yours,

NOV 18 1950

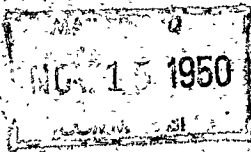
49

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Photograph issue of the Investigator, 1950

62-10295-32



NOV 15 3 32 PM '50

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
NOV 15 2 41 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
L.R. 4

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1950

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am very appreciative of your kind letter of November 15, 1950 with which you so thoughtfully enclosed the November issue of the Investigator containing the picture which was taken of us following the recent graduation exercises of the F.B.I. National Academy.

In addition to expressing my thanks for this memento I wish to commend you and your associates on your publication of such a fine magazine which, I am sure, contributes to the excellent esprit de corps which I have observed consistently in F.B.I. personnel.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,


SIDNEY W. SOUERS

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

G. I. R. -7

RECORDED - 17

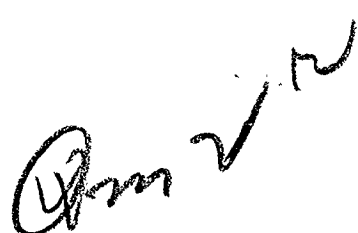
59 DEC 1 1950

EX-76

NOV 22 1950

24

Mr. T. E. ...
Mr. Ladd ...
Mr. Clegg ...
Mr. Glavin ...
Mr. Nichols ...
Mr. Rosen ...
Mr. Tracy ...
Mr. Harbo ...
Mr. Belmont ...
Mr. Mohr ...
Tele. Room ...
Mr. Nease ...
Miss Gandy ...



162-80295-33

December 2, 1950

Dear Admiral Sidney V. Sowers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

I am delighted to enclose three copies
of the December, 1950, issue of our FBI Law En-
forcement Bulletin.

There is presented on page nine of this
issue a portion of your address delivered on the
occasion of the graduation exercises of the Forty- a
fifth Session of the FBI National Academy on Sep-
tember 29, 1950.

It is a pleasure to make these enclosures
available to you.

RECORDED - 17

DEC 7 1950

With expressions of my highest esteem and
best regards,

Sincerely yours,

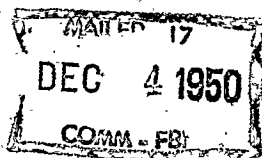
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ARA:cht

NOTE: Address and closing per Reading Room.

REC'D - Tolson's Office



Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

59 DEC 10 1950

DEC 2 4 02 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

W

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 6, 1950

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have before me your kind letter of December 2, 1950, enclosing several copies of the December issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, which contain excerpts from the address which I delivered on the occasion of the recent graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy. 8-10-1

I am deeply appreciative of your thoughtfulness in making these enclosures available to me. At the same time, after reviewing the various articles contained therein, I wish to commend you on your regular publication of a periodical of this type for I am sure that it is of inestimable value to all levels of law enforcement.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

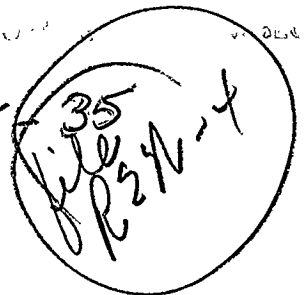
*127 6/50
no action
12/8/50*


SIDNEY W. SOUERS 2

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED - 78

162-80295-35
DEC 9 1950



51 DEC 13 1950

EX-116

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Dooley

February 8, 1951

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

I thought the President and you
might be interested in the attached material

[Redacted]

With expressions of my highest esteem
and best regards,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 95

Enclosure

FEB 10 1951

80

AED:esb

RECEIVED
FEB - 8 1951
COMM-FBI

5 FEB 24 1951

RECEIVED
FEB 8 10 22 AM '51
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 28, 1951

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

sidway w.

While discussing other matters with Admiral Souers today, he brought up the question as to whether the Bureau hadn't, on occasions, received information concerning irregularities on the part of Government operations over and beyond violations of Federal Statutes. He stated what he had in mind was instances like the Vice President of the Republic Steel Company serving the Government as a dollar-a-year man and in conjunction with his operations on a Government board, either NSRB (National Security Resources Board) or a similar agency, making a contract whereby Republic Steel would have an opportunity to allocate more steel to the automobile industry. He stated that the President was very much concerned about possible unethical practices in various Government agencies in view of the tremendous spending program. He stated that the President has often expressed a desire for some committee like the Old Truman Watchdog Committee who used to keep President Roosevelt advised in advance of possible scandals; that the President had been hesitant to ask the FBI to make any check inasmuch as it is his opinion that the Bureau should investigate primarily where there was a Federal violation.

I told Admiral Souers that when the Bureau received any information of this nature, we usually advised the Attorney General of the facts.

The Admiral inquired whether it would be possible to informally advise him of such instances. He further stated that in the event it was possible there might be rare occasions when he on behalf of the President would want to ask the Bureau to make a very discreet check on activities of this nature.

we should of course do this if requested

Admiral Souers asked me to call this to your attention and give it some thought and he would give it further thought and might talk to you some time about it.

RECOMMENDATION

RECORDED - 109 162-80295-37

JUN 9 1951

I would recommend that in the event we receive any such information, that at the time it is sent to the Attorney General by memorandum, that a blind memorandum be prepared for delivery through Liaison to Admiral Souers on an informal basis.

DML:daa

adm Souers adm

K85
JUN 13 1951

Agree

5728

5-31-51
Memorandum
JUN 13 1951
Re

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

June 5, 1951

SUBJECT:

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

Sidney M.
I returned Admiral Souers' call. He stated he was anxious to come over at your convenience to sit down and chat with you. He is anxious to have a chance to discuss the mechanics by which he can request certain inquiries on the part of the Bureau from time to time, on behalf of the President. Admiral Souers asked that I get this message to you, and he would appreciate an opportunity to drop in to "think out loud" with you about this matter.

I indicated to the Admiral that you were out of town and I did not know exactly when you would return.

DML:CSH

*I can see him
tomorrow morning
if that is convenient
for him.*

RECORDED - 109

EX. - 52

JUN 9 1951

13

*The Ladd
checked
for*

CRIMINAL

185
56 JUN 13 1951

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 5, 1951

Sidney W
Mr. Ladd called Admiral Souers and he will be in your office to see you at 11:15 tomorrow morning. He indicated that he is going to bring Pat Coyne with him.

The appointment was not made earlier since the Admiral is to see the President at 10:00.

GAN

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Alden _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED - 109 | 62-80295-39

JUN 9 1951

13

EX. - 52

185
56 JUN 13 1951

cc
ORIGINAL
6

62-80295-39
JUN 13 1951
JUN 13 1951
JUN 13 1951

July 3, 1951

My dear Admiral,

I have just learned of your illness and the fact that you have been receiving treatment at the Naval Hospital.

May I extend a wish for your speedy recovery.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Naval Hospital
Bethesda, Maryland

(Original rewritten to place address in accordance with Bureau regulations - per Reading Room) PC

DML:dad

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM

RECORDED - 107

COMM-FBI
JUL 11 1951
MAILED 19

62-80276-40
JUL 11 1951

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1951

My Dear Edgar:

Your kind note was received while I was at the hospital, and I sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness.

I am coming along in fine shape and hope shortly to be back on the job.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Sidney
SIDNEY W. SOUERS

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED - 82

162-80295-41

JUL 25 1951

18

EX-141

F-234
62 AUG 3 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *DL*
 FROM : G. H. Scatterday *GH*
 SUBJECT: VISIT OF ADMIRAL SOUERS
 SEPTEMBER 19, 1951 *Sidney*

DATE: September 18, 1951

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

At 3:55 p.m. Mrs. McClanahan in the Director's Office telephonically advised that in connection with the visit of Admiral Souers to the Director tomorrow that the Director desired a memorandum on information in the Bureau's files concerning George M. Elsey, who was to accompany Admiral Souers. Mrs. McClanahan advised that the only background information available is that Elsey is an Administrative Assistant to the President and was very active in the Navy during the last war.

At 4:00 p.m. I advised Mr. Keay of the Director's request, instructing him to expedite this memorandum.

ACTION

For your information.

GHS:kmb

ADDENDUM (GHS:kmb)

I telephonically advised Mr. Keay that this memorandum must be prepared by 9:00 a.m. tomorrow.

RECORDED - 38

INDEXED - 38

EX-79

SEP 21 1951

18

162-80295-42

SEP 21 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: September 18, 1951

FROM : Mr. Ladd *DL*SUBJECT: SUMMARY FOR DISCUSSION OF CRIMINAL SITUATION
WITH ADMIRAL SOUERS AND MR. GEORGE ELSEY*Sidney*

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

There is attached hereto a summary memorandum which you may wish to use in connection with your discussion with Admiral Souers and Mr. George Elsey, Assistant to the President, about the criminal situation. Broadly the memorandum points out the primary responsibility of local law enforcement over crime conditions which currently exist. It also points out that there is no need for a national police force and that there should be increased enforcement on a local level rather than a usurpation of State police powers by the Federal Government. This memorandum sets forth a number of instances wherein the FBI is now aiding local authorities and contains numerous suggestions whereby local law enforcement agencies may better cope with the problems in their communities.

There is also attached hereto a memorandum prepared by Mr. Clegg relating to police training and police conferences containing suggestions with reference to the expansion of the National Academy and other training programs of the Bureau. The information from this memorandum of Mr. Clegg's has been incorporated in and made a part of the main memorandum which is attached hereto.

Attachments

DML:jh:rt

112
ENCL
EX-115

RECORDED - 112

EX-115

INDEXED - 112

69-80295-43

OCT 23 1951

13

COPIES DESTROYED

169 NOV 13 1964

F313

OCT 11 1951

R

100
118

September 18, 1951

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MEMORANDUM FOR DISCUSSION
RE: CRIMINAL SITUATION

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APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
COMMISSION ON ORGANIZED CRIME
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

APPENDIX II

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME
IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE
THIRD INTERIM REPORT, MAY 1, 1951

APPENDIX III

TABULATION OF POLICE SALARIES AND THEIR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER SALARIES

I
INTRODUCTION

September 18, 1951

FOR DISCUSSION
RE CRIMINAL SITUATION

I. INTRODUCTION

A false picture has been permitted to arise in the United States today--a picture which erroneously portrays the conception that the Federal Government is responsible for the crime wave which currently exists in this country.

The Constitution of the United States grants to the Federal Government certain limited powers. These include the power to legislate, prosecute, and to adjudicate crimes relating to these delegated powers granted under the Constitution. By virtue of Article 10 of the Constitution the limitation of these powers is clearly outlined for "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The primary responsibility for the suppression and control of crime, therefore, rests with the States.

The American system of law enforcement is based on the mutual cooperation of national, state and local agencies, each working within the democratic framework of government. This nation has no need for a national police force. The present system of law enforcement, national, state and local, is the best system. The peace officer must be the servant of the people--protecting their interests and responding to their will. The law enforcement agency must be an integral part of the community. Otherwise, the American system of democratic government would be defiled.

The Final Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce (Kefauver Committee, 8-31-51, report) clearly enunciates the responsibility for the suppression of crime on a local level. It stated in its general observations that "The committee's study of selected samples of medium-size cities was necessarily less spectacular than in the large cities, but a vitally important fact was established, namely, that the same pattern of crime conditions found in the large cities exists in Main Streets throughout America. Crime must be attacked at the local level and it is from the local level that the committee has received a flood of pleas for information, guidance, and help."

Typical examples are:

1. The Miami area described by the Kefauver Committee in the following language: "The principal activity of organized criminal groups in the Miami area at the time of the committee hearings

was gambling.***** Testimony disclosed that the largest organized bookmaking operation in the Miami area was conducted by the S. and G. Syndicate, a group of five local bookmakers. ***** By 1948, this business, according to its own books, controlled concessions at 200 hotels and grossed over \$26,500,000 in bets."

2. The same committee in this report stated, "The largest bookmaking operations in the St. Louis area was the Carroll-Mooney enterprise operated from 318 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Illinois. Its annual volume of bets might reasonably be approximated at \$20,000,000."
3. As to the crime conditions in New York, the hearings, according to the committee report, covered "many facets, including the links between crime and politics, crime on the waterfront, large scale bookmaking and gambling operations, narcotics racketeering, operations at the Roosevelt Raceway, gambling conditions in Saratoga, and links between gambling in New York and New Jersey."

In further support of the same contention, the Commission on Organized Crime of the American Bar Association issued a report on September 1, 1951, and stressed the need for concentration on the problems of controlling organized crime at the State and local levels.

The wide powers granted to State and local law enforcement agencies are in definite contrast to the limited jurisdiction of the FBI. The FBI obtains its jurisdiction from specific Federal Statutes enacted by the Congress. Its jurisdiction is limited to the investigation of these specific violations outlined in the Federal Statutes. In the absence of a specific Federal Statute, the FBI, therefore, is not authorized to conduct any investigation of what is strictly a local violation. There are, however, many cooperative functions designed for the purpose of coordinating and assisting State and local law enforcement agencies in the more efficient administration of their local law enforcement obligations. Illustrative of these has been the establishment of the FBI National Academy.

II

PART FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PLAYS IN
FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION

U. S. Govt.
Part in Crime Prev.

II. PART FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PLAYS IN FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION

The FBI, in its investigative jurisdiction and in its cooperative functions, assists state and local authorities.

A. FBI Investigative Cooperative Functions

1. Assistance rendered in locating criminals (Unlawful Flight Statutes)

Certain criminal investigative jurisdiction of the FBI is based solely on a Federal statute directly designed to permit the FBI to assist the states. On May 18, 1934, there was enacted solely as a cooperative matter a statute providing Federal assistance in the locating of the roving class of criminals responsible for so many crimes of violence, whose apprehension, local and state officials could not effect due to their inadequate resources or boundary limitations. The statute, with amendments, now provides a penalty for any individual who flees in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for the crimes of murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence or an attempt to commit any of these offenses. To assist the states in their prosecutions by making available to them fugitive witnesses, this statute also provides a penalty for any individual who flees to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in which there has been charged the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary. Although a penalty is provided for the violation of this statute, it is customary to make a fugitive available to the state jurisdiction for prosecution, reconfinement, or for testimony.

2. Acts which are both Federal and state violations

Many of the Federal crime statutes within the FBI's jurisdiction cover offenses which are also crimes under state laws. For example, the Federal offenses of Kidnaping, Extortion, Bank Robbery, and others are offenses within the various state jurisdictions.

In addition there are listed the following:

- Theft from interstate shipment.
- Interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.
- Interstate transportation of stolen cattle.
- Interstate transportation of stolen property.
- Interstate transportation of gambling devices.
- Interstate transportation of lottery tickets.
- Interstate transportation of obscene matter.
- White slave traffic act.

3. Federal gambling ship statute.

The Federal legislation penalizing the operation of gambling ships is of direct assistance to the state. The gambling ships operating outside of state jurisdiction on the high seas falls within the Federal statute.

The above statutes are illustrative of the Federal cooperation which is given state and local authorities. It is noted that these Federal statutes do not relate to the control of gambling, and its various facets as such. The gambling problem is a local one. If the laws against gambling, presently on the state and local statute books, were earnestly and vigorously enforced, organized gambling could be greatly curbed and eventually eliminated. Failure on the part of local law enforcement agencies to vigorously enforce legislation, which they have on the statute books, gives rise to the demand for Federal action or Federal legislation.

B. The FBI's Function as a Cooperative Agency
With State and Local Agencies.

1. The National Academy and training of local law enforcement officials.

In 1935 the FBI National Academy was organized for the benefit of all police agencies including sheriff offices and state police agencies in the United States and its territories. Two sessions are held each year consisting of a maximum of 80 officers in each session. The training course of 12 weeks covers numerous aspects of administration, enforcement, detection, crime prevention and specialized fields of law enforcement. The purpose of the Academy is primarily to train police executives and police instructors. At the present time there are 2,369 graduates of the National Academy who are situated in all parts of the country. For example, there are 205 graduates in California, 141 in New York, 110 in Massachusetts, 107 in New Jersey, 94 in Pennsylvania, 89 in Virginia.

FBI Field Police Schools - Special Agents of the FBI who are trained and qualified as police instructors conduct police schools throughout the United States. These schools afford police officers instruction in police organization and administration, supervisory personnel courses, general enforcement, traffic enforcement, fingerprinting, juvenile delinquency, defensive tactics, homicide, firearms, burglary, robbery and auto theft. During the calendar year of 1950, 2,782 separate police schools were held throughout the United States.

Availability of Field Police Schools - The FBI will aid in organizing a police school in setting up the curriculum and in teaching such subjects as requested by law enforcement agencies. Assistance will also be afforded by the FBI in obtaining other instructors qualified to teach on specialized subjects. Training schools for the larger police departments are held solely for that department. When smaller police departments desire training they are usually handled on a zone or regional basis with several police departments united in one FBI training school.

There are 767 Special Agents in the FBI who are trained and qualified as police instructors. Five hundred thirty-one of this number are qualified in specialized subjects. Movies and other visual aids are utilized in these training schools.

FBI Law Enforcement Conferences - FBI Law Enforcement Conferences are held annually throughout the United States on a regional basis. Schools are attended by police executives and ranking officials of police agencies. The purpose of these conferences is to aid in coordinating the activities of Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. One hundred fifty-four such conferences were held in 1950, each in a different city. The FBI organizes the conferences, arranges the program and conducts the conferences with the assistance of participating local and state law enforcement agencies.

2. Identification Division.

The Identification Division of the FBI, as a central repository for fingerprint files available to all law enforcement agencies in the United States, makes it possible for police agencies to have a means of determining whether a person, whose fingerprints are submitted for search, has any previous criminal history or is wanted on another charge.

The Single Fingerprint Section, General Appearance File, and Nickname Files assist in making identifications of many dangerous and notorious gangsters, although only partial identity is submitted by local authorities as to the perpetrator of the crime. Wanted notices for local police are posted on the names or fingerprints of persons wanted for local violations, as well as for persons reported missing.

Assistance is also rendered to local authorities in the identification of unknown deceased individuals where local police have no clue as to the deceased's identity.

3. The FBI Laboratory and its facilities.

The FBI Laboratory make scientific examinations of numerous types in connection with criminal cases. Many of these examinations are made for local and state authorities. The scientists who conduct the examinations are available to testify as expert witnesses to their findings in Federal, State and local courts. Facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available to any duly constituted law enforcement agency without charge.

4. Uniform Crime Reports.

The FBI acts as a service agency in collecting and publishing crime statistics on a nation-wide basis which provide a valuable index for local police against which they may measure the efficiency of their own department as well as keep abreast of crime trends and to know where they may best concentrate their local energies. This publication issued two times each year, is distributed to law enforcement agencies and others interested in crime statistics.

5. Referral of information of interest to other Federal agencies and state and local authorities.

During the course of our official duties, the FBI receives daily numerous complaints and information concerning violations of law which do not fall within its investigative jurisdiction. Recognizing the proper agency that should handle these violations, the FBI channels this information to the proper Federal agency and local law enforcement authority for appropriate action.

C. Functions of Other Federal Agencies

There are in addition to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a number of other Governmental agencies which conduct investigations in the criminal field. The principal agencies, together with a brief statement of their functions are set forth below:

1. Bureau of Customs - An agency of the Treasury Department which has as its principal function the assessment and collection of import duties and the prevention of smuggling.
2. Bureau of Internal Revenue - The Intelligence Unit of this organization which is also a part of the Treasury Department is responsible for the investigation of cases involving alleged evasion of taxes.
3. Bureau of Narcotics - Of the Treasury Department is charged with the investigation, detection and prevention of violations of narcotic laws.
4. United States Secret Service - Another investigative agency within the Treasury Department, is charged with the responsibility of protecting the President and suppression of counterfeiting.
5. Immigration and Naturalization Service - Of the Department of Justice investigates alleged violations of laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens.
6. Bureau of Chief Post Office Inspector - Of the Post Office Department has jurisdiction in all matters relative to depredations upon the mails and reported violations of the postal laws such as schemes to defraud.
7. Office of Compliance and Investigation - Is the investigative arm of the Department of Agriculture and investigates most of the violations relating to laws administered by that Department.
8. Compliance Divisions - National Production Authority and Economic Stabilization Agency are charged with the enforcement of priority regulations and wage and price controls respectively.

III

SUGGESTIONS ~~AND~~ RECOMMENDATIONS TO ASSIST
IN CONTROLLING ORGANIZED CRIME BY STATE
AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SUG. & RECOM.
of Assistance

III. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO ASSIST IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

A. FBI Academy for Law Enforcement similar to West Point and Annapolis.

It is recommended that there be established near Washington, a training center where dormitories, classrooms, ranges, mess halls and general Academy facilities for training FBI Agents and local, county and state enforcement officials can be established. Of course, it would be necessary to obtain appropriations from Congress to acquire land and to erect the necessary buildings and facilities for such a project.

It is further suggested that Congress appropriate funds to pay the expenses of transportation and attendance of one representative carefully chosen from each Congressional District in order to attain proper distribution and proportionate training of local, county and state officials. If appropriations were available to pay the necessary expenses, this would permit officers to attend longer sessions of training than the present 12 weeks. It is possible that this training could be extended to a six months course. A longer course in turn would provide for more flexibility in training to meet current needs throughout the country. (Separate facilities of this nature would take care of any further problem which might arise out of our being forced to leave the military base at Quantico).

In addition to the establishment of the training center, additional training facilities and programs can be instituted. As for example:

1. With appropriate funds there can be produced a larger number of sound motion pictures for police training purposes.
2. With the necessary funds the FBI can organize and operate in various sections of the country more law enforcement conferences. These conferences in turn are to be participated in by local, county and state officials. They would cover such things as gambling, prostitution, vice and sex offenses, confidence schemes, and narcotics violations, with the aid of Federal and state narcotic agencies.

3. With the necessary funds there can be promoted more specialized schools for the rank and file officer on homicide, burglary, robbery, auto theft, traffic enforcement, juvenile delinquency, firearms, offensive tactics and arrest, and civil rights violations.

B. Use of Local State Grand Juries

- * Local State Grand Juries should be regularly convened to inquire into crime and vice conditions in the individual communities.

C. Inauguration of Local and State Crime Commissions

Local and State crime commissions as well as independent citizen groups should be established to focus and keep the spotlight of public attention on local crime and vice conditions. (This is also recommended by the American Bar Association, Commission on Organized Crime, in its report dated September 1, 1951.)

D. Local Action Against Unethical Lawyers

Action should be taken by local groups, including bar associations, to eliminate the lawyer who advises and counsels criminals and otherwise assists them in evading the law. (This was also recommended by American Bar Association.)

E. Civil Service System to Raise Minimum Standards

A civil service system of employment and promotion should be established in each police department to insure that the personnel will meet minimum standards. The pay of local police officers which is now inadequate in most instances should be increased to attract more capable personnel and to minimize the temptation to accept payoffs and take graft. (This was also recommended by the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce in its Third Interim Report dated May 1, 1951.) (See Appendix 3 re Police Salaries.)

F. Model Gambling Code

A model gambling code should be formulated by the Attorney General in cooperation with the various states

to tighten and improve the control of gambling activities.
(This was also recommended by the American Bar Association.)

G. State and Local Civic Action

State and local civic, bar and church organizations should actively encourage persons of integrity and ability to seek public office.

H. Divorce Political Control from Law Enforcement

Local prosecutors and police officials should be divorced from political control and domination.

I. Local Bar Association Studies

Local bar associations should make periodic studies of the effectiveness of local enforcement agencies, including police, and make recommendations to improve their effectiveness. (The American Bar Association Commission on Organized Crime, in its report of September 1, 1951, recommended that its own work be continued.)

Attached hereto are:

1. Conclusions and recommendations from the report of the American Bar Association Commission on Organized Crime dated September 1, 1951. (Appendix 1)
2. Recommendations of the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce in its Third Interim Report dated May 1, 1951. (Appendix 2)
3. Tabulation of Police Salaries and Their Comparison with Other Salaries. (Appendix 3)

APPEXDIX I

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
COMMISSION ON ORGANIZED CRIME
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION COMMISSION ON ORGANIZED CRIME CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

The report of this Commission indicates that because of the limitations of Federal jurisdiction and the ability of organized crime to circumvent State and local laws, attention should be concentrated on the problem of controlling organized crime at the State and local level. Several recommendations are set forth intended to accomplish this:

1. The preparation and submission to the various States of a model gambling code designed to prohibit modern forms of gambling and modern methods of conducting gambling operations.

2. Greater State supervision over local law enforcement agencies. The adoption of uniform law enforcement policies and an improvement in the functioning of local law enforcement agencies with the State reasserting its primary responsibility for the functioning of law enforcement agencies. Under this recommendation, the Commission suggests model State statutes to establish a greater measure of State supervision over criminal prosecutions and the functions of local police departments, specialized State services in crime detection, identification and criminal statistics, together with State inspection and audit services to local law enforcement agencies.

3. A vigorous campaign by State and local bar associations to eliminate the lawyer who actively cooperates with criminals, advises them on how to evade the criminal law, or otherwise participates in the activities of those violating the criminal laws. The Commission recommended that the American Bar Association take the leadership in developing the facts and formulating specific methods to deal with these individuals.

4. The Commission recommends that official crime commissions be appointed in each State to make analyses of local problems of organized crime and the efficiency of law enforcement agencies in combating them. It suggests the formation of continuing independent citizens' groups in States and metropolitan areas to keep the public advised as to crime conditions and the effectiveness of public officials in dealing with them.

5. The Commission recommended that its work be continued for another year in order that further studies might be made and other efforts made to assist in solving the problem of curbing organized crime.

APPEXDIX II

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME
IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE
THIRD INTERIM REPORT, MAY 1, 1951

APPENDIX II

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE THIRD INTERIM REPORT, MAY 1, 1951

The following is a brief statement reflecting the recommendations made by this Committee:

1. That Congress should continue the work of the Committee for a limited period to check organized crime in interstate commerce.
2. A racket squad should be organized in the Department of Justice.
3. Appropriate legislation should be enacted to set up an independent Federal Crime Commission in the executive branch of the Government.
4. The Bureau of Internal Revenue should maintain on a current and continuing basis a list of known gangsters, racketeers, gamblers, and criminals whose income tax returns should receive special attention by a squad of trained experts.
5. The Bureau of Internal Revenue should enforce the regulations which require taxpayers to keep adequate books and records of income and expenses.
6. Gambling casinos should be required to maintain daily records of money won and lost to be filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue.
7. The law and the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue should be amended so that no wagering losses, expenses, or disbursements of any kind, including salaries, rent, and so forth, incurred in or as a result of illegal gambling shall be deductible for income tax purposes.
8. The transmission of gambling information across state lines by any means of communication for gambling purposes should be outlawed.
9. The internal revenue laws and regulations should be amended to require any person engaged in an illegitimate business netting in excess of \$2,500 a year for any of five years previously, to file a net-worth statement of his assets.

10. The transmission of bets or wagers, or the transmission of moneys in payment of bets or wagers, across a state line by any method should be prohibited.

11. Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices Statute should be enlarged to include interstate transportation of other gambling devices such as punchboards, roulette wheels, and so forth.

12. The penalties against the illegal sale, distribution, and smuggling of narcotics should be increased.

13. The immigration laws should be amended to facilitate deportation of criminal and other undesirable aliens.

14. The Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, should be amended to provide punishment for smuggling, concealing, or harboring aliens not entitled by law to enter or reside in the United States.

15. The Attorney General should be authorized to revoke suspensions of deportation and to make such revocation ground for the cancellation of certificates of naturalization granted aliens who have succeeded in getting their immigration status recognized but who are later found to be ineligible for such relief.

16. The personnel of Federal law-enforcement agencies should be increased. Inequities in the salaries of law-enforcement officers, many of whom are woefully underpaid, should be eliminated.

17. The Federal law with respect to perjury should be tightened.

18. The Attorney General of the United States should be given authority to grant immunity from prosecution to witnesses whose testimony may be essential to an inquiry conducted by a grand jury, or in the course of a trial or of a congressional investigation.

19. The committee favors the passage of legislation providing for constructive service by publication or otherwise upon a witness whose testimony is desired who evades personal service upon him.

20. Racketeers should be prevented from entering the liquor industry. Legislation should be passed which will extend the same Federal protection to local-option states as is now extended to the wholly dry states against the illicit transportation of liquor into the dry areas.

21. The committee recommends that the present Federal regulation and application forms which require a listing of individual owners, partners, and holders of Alcohol Tax Unit permits, be amended, so that, in addition to the present requirements, the names of all beneficial owners will be stated; also that the application forms require the disclosure of all previous arrests and convictions. A report should be filed with the Alcohol Tax Unit of every change in such interests or in management as such occurs.

22. The committee recommends that the Interstate Commerce Commission be required by law to consider the moral fitness of applications for certificates of necessity and convenience as one of the standards in acting upon applications for such certificates or transfers of certificates.

23. Establishment of National Crime Coordinating Council. This conference is to foster the establishment of local crime commissions; to serve as a clearinghouse of information to the local commissions; to inquire into and study the patterns and innovations of organized crime in order that the results of its studies may be made available to legislative bodies; and to sponsor meetings for the purpose of exchanging ideas and information regarding local crime conditions.

24. Continuation of crime investigation by the Congress, with the specific recommendation that inquiry be made into crime conditions in the District of Columbia and adjoining areas.

25. Coordinate information regarding narcotics in order that law-enforcement, civic, educational, and religious agencies may turn for information regarding the subject of narcotics.

26. The formation of a Narcotics Bureau training squad within the Treasury Department to train local law-enforcement officers in the specialized techniques of narcotics law enforcement.

27. The staff of the Federal Narcotics Bureau should be increased by a minimum of forty Agents.

28. A nation-wide educational program relating to the effects of narcotic drugs should be developed.

29. Federal laws should be enacted increasing the penalties that the courts may impose upon convicted drug peddlers.

30. The facilities for treatment of drug addicts in Federal institutions should be increased to permit accommodation of more women patients and segregation of young addicts.

31. The Narcotics Bureau should notify the appropriate national unions of all narcotics law convictions of seamen and longshoremen.

32. The Coast Guard should be empowered and required to cancel the sailing papers of any seaman convicted of violating narcotics laws.

33. The United Nations should work toward the adoption of measures that will prohibit the growing of opium poppy plants in any country in the world.

34. The Attorney General should call annual conferences on crime and the committees of these conferences, such as the Legislative Committee, should have more frequent conferences to study and propose Federal legislation to combat organized crime.

APPEXDIX III

TABULATION OF POLICE SALARIES AND THEIR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER SALARIES

APPENDIX III

TABULATION OF POLICE SALARIES AND THEIR COMPARISON WITH OTHER SALARIES

Police Salaries, 1950:

Law enforcement officers grossly underpaid. Compensation very inadequate for quality of service they render to the community.

Average police salaries for 1950 were
(Municipal Year Book, 1950):

Entrance Salary of Patrolmen:

Cities over 500,000	\$3,077
250,000 to 500,000	2,742
100,000 to 250,000	2,700
50,000 to 100,000	2,689
25,000 to 50,000	2,663
10,000 to 25,000	2,520

Maximum Salary of Patrolmen:

Cities over 500,000	\$3,534
250,000 to 500,000	3,205
100,000 to 250,000	3,108
50,000 to 100,000	3,000
25,000 to 50,000	2,940
10,000 to 25,000	2,760

Salary of Police Chief:

Cities over 500,000	\$10,315
250,000 to 500,000	6,292
100,000 to 250,000	5,500
50,000 to 100,000	5,082
25,000 to 50,000	4,400
10,000 to 25,000	3,660

Police salaries very low when compared with those in other fields:

Average Entrance Salary	Government Messenger	\$1960
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	Typist	2450
"	Stenographer	2875
*Average Yearly Earnings	Brick Mason	6011.20
*"	"	"
"	"	"
"	Carpenter	5116.80

*(Latest report Bureau of Labor Statistics (January 25, 1951) shows average hourly rate for bricklayers as \$2.89 and average hourly rate for carpenters as \$2.46. Above yearly salaries computed on basis of 8 hour day, 5 day week and 52 week year with paid vacation.)

November 7, 1951

11:27

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

I called SAC R. W. Wall of Miami and told him that Admiral Sidney W. Souers, the Special Consultant to the President on security matters, is leaving tomorrow with the President to go to Key West. I told him that Admirals Souers would be in Miami off and on for about ten days and then may later come down and join the President again. I stated that I had told the Admiral this morning that if he had any occasion where he would need a little help, transportation or car or any other assistance that he should just call Mr. Wall. I stated that he had been a very good friend of the Bureau and I wanted Mr. Wall to take care of him should he call. Mr. Wall stated he would be glad to do this.

Very truly yours,

(Signature)
John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Nease

11:27

SENT FROM B. O.	
TIME	12:11 PM
DATE	11-7-51
BY	<i>(Signature)</i>

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EX-118

80295-44
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57 NOV 13 1951

Tolson _____
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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
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Alden _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____

November 7, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

11:19

While talking to Admiral Sidney Souers on another matter today, he mentioned that he was going to Key West, Florida tomorrow and would be there for about ten days. I told the Admiral that if he got to Miami, he should by all means call our Special Agent in Charge, Mr. Wall, for any assistance he might need. I told the Admiral that I would contact Mr. Wall sometime today and request that he extend any courtesies. The Admiral thanked me and promised to call the Miami Office if necessary.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:mpd

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SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:21 PM
DATE 11-7-51
BY [Signature]

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Nease _____
Gandy _____

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80295

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

NOVEMBER 7, 1951

SAC, MIAMI

URGENT

REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY D. SQUERS, PERSONAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT.
INFORMATION CONCERNING. ADMIRAL SQUERS DEPARTING WITH PRESIDENT
TRUMAN NOVEMBER EIGHT NEXT BY AIR FOR KEY WEST, FLORIDA. SQUERS
WILL LEAVE PRESIDENT AT KEY WEST AND TRAVEL BY AUTOMOBILE TO
MIAMI BEACH WHERE HE WILL BRIEFLY VISIT HIS MOTHER WHO RESIDES
AT EVERGLADES HOTEL. SQUERS HAS INDICATED HE WILL MAKE PERSONAL
CALL UPON YOU LATE TOMORROW AFTERNOON PAREN NOVEMBER EIGHT
NINETEEN FIFTYONE PAREN IF TIME PERMITS. SQUERS MOST COOPERATIVE
AND VERY FRIENDLY TO FBI. RENDER EVERY POSSIBLE COURTESY.

HOOVER

CDD:mf's

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NOV 9 1951

COPIES DESTROYED

169 NOV 13 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 7 1951

TELETYPE

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

57 NOV 19 1951

SENT VIA

Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY W. SOUERS
PERSONAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT

DATE: November 7, 1951

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Harbo ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Hart ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

While discussing other matters with Admiral Souers at 3:30 P.M. this date, the Admiral advised he contemplated leaving early tomorrow with President Truman for the President's scheduled vacation at Key West, Florida.

Admiral Souers stated that upon arriving in Key West he intended travelling by automobile to Miami, Florida, where he would briefly visit his mother, who resides at the Everglades Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida.

Inspector DeLoach indicated to Admiral Souers that the FBI would be most happy to render him any assistance possible during his sojourn in Key West and Miami Beach. He stated that he knew of nothing that we could do for him at the present moment, however, that he contemplated calling upon our Special Agent in Charge in Miami, Mr. Robert W. Wall, late tomorrow afternoon if at all possible. Admiral Souers was advised that Mr. Wall would be alerted and would be most happy to see him.

ACTION:

There is attached a teletype to SAC Wall instructing him to render all available assistance and every courtesy to Admiral Souers.

ATTACHMENT

CDD:mfs

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NOV 14 1951
10

CRIME REC.

May 9, 1952

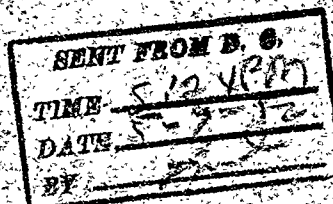
3:31

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS
MR. LADD

Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President, called to express his disappointment at not being able to attend the showing of "Walk East on Beacon" inasmuch as he had already made previous plans covering that date. He stated he regretted very much having to forego this pleasure and I told him I understood perfectly and perhaps he would be able to come another time if a showing is again held.

Very truly yours,

K/ JEH
John Edgar Hoover
Director



cc-Mr. Holloman

MAY 10 1952

26

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JUN 11 1952

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61 MAY 12 1952

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1952

Dear Edgar:

I have just finished reading with great interest your recent article on Civil Liberties and Law Enforcement and I am sincerely appreciative of your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

The high standards and excellent example which you have set for the field of law enforcement is, in my opinion, one of the finest contributions which has been made in our efforts to strike a proper balance between the protection of the national security and the safeguarding of civil liberties. d/10-1

I associate myself completely with your view that the best protection of civil liberties is alert, intelligent and honest law enforcement, and I commend you for the many splendid contributions which you have made toward the attainment of that goal. A

Sincerely yours,

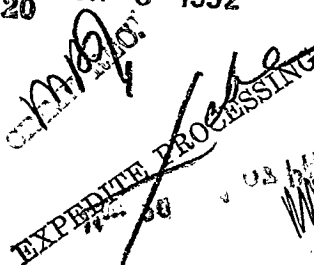

SIDNEY H. SOUERS

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Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

EX-3

62-802-95-49
20 JUN 6 1952


EXPEDITE PROCESSING

ack 5-29-52
hpf

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Laughlin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

RECEIVED
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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MAY 28 10 05 AM '52
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MR. JONES
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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RECEIVED - NICHOLS
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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May 29, 1952

62-80295-49

EX-3

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

G.I.R.-6

My dear Admiral:

Your note of May 27, 1952, has been received, and it is very thoughtful of you to furnish your comments regarding my article "Civil Liberties and Law Enforcement: The Role of the FBI."

Your opinion means a great deal, and I hope very much that our work in this field will continue to meet with your approval and support.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Address and salutation per mailing list.

HPL:bbm

JUN 2 9 50 AM '52

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

JUN 2 - 1952
COMM - FBI

61 JUN 18 1952

RECEIVED READING ROOM

JUN 29 6 10 PM '52

Handwritten initials and signature

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Belmont

August 11, 1952

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
VIA LIAISON

g
Dear Admiral Sidney W. Sowers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

I thought you would be interested in the attached summary concerning pertinent activities of the Communist Party, USA, during the period January 1 to June 30, 1952.

This summary is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the Communist Party activity in specific fields of endeavor on a national basis. The second section deals with the pertinent phases of activities within each of the thirty districts of the Communist Party and territorial possessions of the United States.

You will note that copy number 5 has been designated for your personal and confidential use.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

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75. AUG 13 8 30 AM '52

62-80275-50

To Admiral Sowers

8/13/52 JDE

Attachment

cc - Liaison Unit
JJH:ubs

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Tolson
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60 AUG 25 1952

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1952

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tel. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Dear Edgar:

I am most appreciative of your warm and gracious letter of December 1st, and of your presence on the occasion of the presentation by the President.

Such kind and generous comments coming from you whom I respect as one of the most outstanding and capable public servants of recent times are especially comforting and gratifying. Over the years your trusted friendship, unstinting cooperation and great ability have been a source of real strength and encouragement to me.

One of the regrets I will feel in leaving the Washington scene will be the lack of occasion to work with you. I am comforted, however, in the knowledge that our internal security in the future, as in the past, will be fully safeguarded by you and your very capable and efficient organization.

I pray devoutly that for years and years to come God may endow you with good health and strength to continue the exemplary services to your country which you have given so faithfully and unselfishly during your long tenure as a most honorable public servant.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Sidney W. Souers
SIDNEY W. SOUERS

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

62-80295-51
DEC 16 1952

303 RECORDED - 22
60 DEC 31 1952

January 16, 1953

10:25

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

MR. LADD

MR. NICHOLS

SIDNEY SOUERS

Mr. Patrick Coyne, Internal Security Representative for the National Security Council, called to advise me that Admiral Sidney W. Souers was winding up his affairs today. He indicated that James Lay was out of town and he, Coyne, and Lay's Deputy, Ed Gleason, were planning on taking the Admiral out to lunch today and he wanted to invite Mr. Tolson, Mr. Ladd and myself to the luncheon. He stated he realized it was very short notice but that it had been unavoidable. I told him I understood and would certainly like to attend the luncheon but unfortunately I was tied up this noon and were it not for that I would be glad to join them. I stated that Admiral Souers was one of the grandest men and one of the most unselfish men in Government service and I would appreciate it if he would express these sentiments to Admiral Souers in my absence. Mr. Coyne stated he would be very glad to do this.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RECORDED-84

JAN 22 1953

EX-123

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	1:16 PM
DATE	1-16-53
BY	wfp

78 JAN 26 1953

meq/10-1

January 19, 1953

70287

3 I.R.-8

①
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
The Westchester
4000 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

With the impending advent of the new Administration, I wanted to send you this personal note to tell you how much I have appreciated the splendid cooperation and assistance you have given this Bureau and me in your capacity as Special Consultant to the President.

Your unselfish devotion to duty has been a source of great inspiration to those of us who have been fortunate enough to know you and certainly typifies the finest spirit of Government service.

I deeply regret that I was unable to join you, Mr. Patrick Coyne and Mr. Ed Gleason for lunch on January 16, 1953; however, as I advised Mr. Coyne, I already had made a commitment which left me no choice but to deny myself the pleasure of being with you.

At any rate, I do hope the future will bring you continuing success and every possible happiness.

Sincerely yours,
Edgar

NOTE: Inquiry made in Director's office did not reflect that letter of this type already has been sent to Souers.

Address given to The Westchester which revealed Souers left for St. Louis on 1-17-53 for month's stay. He left no forwarding address, but expected to return.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

FEB 20 1953:rcw

RECORDED-102

67-827-53
JAN 27 1953

Return 12/24/53 229 rcw

RAJ

RECORDED-21

62-80245-54

DATE: January 14, 1954

TO: Legal Attache
Mexico City, Mexico

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
AIR POUCH

FROM: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY SOUERS

For your information, there is attached a copy of a letter from SAC St. Louis concerning Admiral Souers' planned visit to Mexico City.

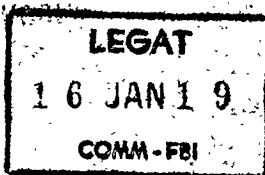
Admiral Souers is a close personal friend of mine, and he was a Special Consultant to former President Truman. Through your sources, you should ascertain where Admiral Souers is staying in Mexico City, get in touch with him and inform him that you will be pleased to aid him in any way possible during his visit. Advise the Bureau as to details of your contact.

Attachment

cc - Foreign Liaison Desk

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

HPL:paerc



RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
JAN 14 4 22 PM '54
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 14 7 09 PM '54
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 14 7 09 PM '54
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Drawer V, Plaza Station
St. Louis 1, Missouri

January 11, 1954

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you would be interested to know that Admiral Sydney Souers called me on January 8, 1954.

He stated that he was on his way to Mexico City and would be there for approximately two weeks. He told me that he was living at the Park Plaza Apartment Hotel here in St. Louis and, as you know, he is Chairman of the Board of the General American Life Insurance Company.

He wishes to be remembered to you and asked me to advise you that he was on his way to Mexico City.

Sincerely,

J. E. Milnes
J. E. Milnes

cy

*let to
Legal Attache
Mexico City
1-14-54
APL*

RECORDED-21

62-80295-54
JAN 20 1954

*Souers chg
on Bar me
1-14-54
mg*



EXP. PROC.
JAN 18 1954

AIRGRAM

Mr. Tolson *48a*
Mr. Ladd *48a*
Mr. Nichols *48a*
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

C
[REDACTED]
AT MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA AIRGRAM.

b7E

0
RE REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY SOUERS. RE BULET JANUARY 14 LAST.
LOCAL EFFORTS TO LOCATE ADMIRAL SOUERS AT LEADING HOTELS AND
THROUGH CHECK OF AIRLINE RECORDS NEGATIVE. OFFICE OF NAVAL
ATTACHE THIS EMBASSY HAS NO INFORMATION BUT WILL ADVISE UPON
RECEIPT OF ANY INFORMATION TO EFFECT SOUERS HAS ARRIVED MEX-
ICO. IN ABSENCE FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM BUREAU NO FURTHER
ACTION BEING TAKEN HERE.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED:

1-25-54

11:26 AM

MAP

RECORDED-88 *162-80295-55*
EX-102 *JAN 27 1954*

*cc: Mr. Nichols
cc: Mr. Harris
[Signature]*

55

ccx

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 26, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY SOUERS

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Laughlin _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

By letter dated January 14, 1954, Legal Attache Mexico City was informed that SAC St. Louis had advised the Bureau that Admiral Souers mentioned that he was leaving for a brief visit to Mexico City. No address for Admiral Souers in Mexico was available. Legal Attache Mexico City was advised to ascertain where Admiral Souers was staying, was instructed to get in touch with him and was told to offer the Admiral assistance while in Mexico.

By airgram of January 22, 1954, Legal Attache Mexico City advised they had checked leading hotels and airlines, as well as Office of Naval Attache at the American Embassy but could find no information indicating that Admiral Souers had arrived in Mexico. Legal Attache advised they were taking no further action UACB.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is noted that Naval Attache will advise our representatives in the event they receive word regarding Admiral Souers' whereabouts in Mexico, and, therefore, it is recommended no further action be taken to locate Admiral Souers.

RECORDED-88

EX-102

162-80295-56

JAN 27 1954

HPL:ljc

55 FEB 3 1954

March 31, 1954

70286

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, U.S.N., Retired
Park Plaza Apartment Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Admiral:

I want to send you this personal note to extend my congratulations upon your election as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General American Life Insurance Company.

This expression of confidence is certainly a real tribute to your ability, and I am sure that you will render valuable service to the Company in this position. Please accept my best wishes for every success in connection with your new responsibilities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect we have enjoyed limited cordial correspondence with Admiral Souers who is now retired. He is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Linen Service Corporation of Atlanta, Georgia. This Company is currently being investigated by the Bureau upon instructions from the Department on allegations that the Company and controlled companies are reported to have indulged in monopolistic and restrictive practices in Georgia and elsewhere to prevent competition. Address and salutation per mailing list.

EX - 104

RECORDED - 23

COMM - FBI

APR 1 1954

MAILED 31

ELT:grs

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

AR 31
RECEIVED
FBI
MAR 31 1954

APR 2 1954

APR 9 1954

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Boardman ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. V. L. Cowd ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Holloman ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
 GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ANNOUNCES THE ELECTION OF

WALTER W. HEAD

AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

JANUARY 26, 1954

Powell B. McHale
 PRESIDENT

*ml
ack 3-31-54
elt*

4/1 or

NOT RECORDED
 13 APR 2 1954

58 APR 7 1954

*77
ack on. Bus ml
3-30-54
mg*

*Souers:
e 690-1000
3-31-54
mg/ml*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: March 10, 1955

SUBJECT:

Tolson ✓
Boardman ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont ✓
Harbo ✓
Mohr ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
 Sizoo ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓

G. I. R. 2

By reference from the Director's Office, I talked to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, who was calling from St. Louis. He first of all inquired of the Director, asked that his very best regards be extended to the Director and also asked that the Director not hesitate to call upon him if a situation ever arises wherein he could help out. I told him the Director would be most appreciative.

Souers pointed out that the better people in St. Louis County had finally gotten their dander up and had appointed a five-man commission; that some of the most respected men in town were on the commission and were to survey the St. Louis County Police Department and take steps to put it on a workable basis; that one of Souers' very close friends, who is President of a life insurance company, has come to Souers to see if some help could be solicited. Souers then pointed out that the Director had already written Mr. Metcalf stating that we did not have anyone whom we could suggest to take over as Superintendent of Police. Souers stated that he, of course, was very familiar with the FBI National Police Academy and that he knew some very fine men had graduated from the Academy. He said that he had told the Commission that what they should do was look around and find a good Academy graduate. He then asked me how he could get a list of Academy graduates in the vicinity whom they could talk to with a view of getting suggestions.

I told him that we, of course, could not recommend or single out any individual who graduated from the Academy since it would be unfair to the Department as anyone whom we would feel confident in recommending would be occupying a key position and it would be unfair to the community who sent the individual to the academy for us to recommend that he be put into another job. Souers stated he fully understands that, but all he wanted was to have the names of a few National Academy men; that he could talk to and get a line on someone who would be acceptable. He then inquired who has graduated from the Academy in St. Louis.

I told him that we had had numerous graduates and ranking officers were Chief Inspector Curtis Brostron, Captain Nick Bosh, Jr., Captain Andrew T. Aylward and Captain Joseph J. Gallagher. He then inquired whether there was

cc - Mr. Harbo

RECORDED - 73

62-80295-59

LBN:ptm
(4)

128

13 MAR 15 1955

66 MAR 17 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-232

Memo for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

anybody on the State Highway Patrol. I told him there were four graduates there and the ranking officers were Major Edmund I. Hockaday, ^{and} Captain Kenneth K. Johnson.

He then inquired whether there were any ranking officers from the Kansas City Police Department who were graduates of the Academy. I told him the ranking officers were Junior Inspector Edward Murphy Davis, who had also been in the Bureau at one time, Director of the Police Academy Raymond W. Hensley and former Director of Personnel Darrel H. Chiles.

I told Souers that he should understand that giving him these names of individuals in his vicinity was not to be construed as any specific recommendation. He stated he thoroughly understood.

Right. As a matter of fact this St. Louis County outfit before contacting had first shaped around & failed & it was then that they wrote us.

L.

C.I.R.-7

April 11, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On April 8, 1955, Admiral Sidney Souers called to pay his respects. Admiral Souers commented that in connection with his business in St. Louis, he has come in contact with many Agents of the Bureau who interview him in regard to contacts for positions. Admiral Souers stated that he has always been impressed by the excellent training and the impressive manner of the Special Agents of this Bureau.

I assume that Admiral Souers is on our mailing lists. If he is not, please see that his name is placed thereon.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED - 30

EX-112

62-80295-60
24 APR 12 1955

Tolson _____ JEH:mpd
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

70
APR 13 1955

SENT FROM D. O.

TIME 1:07 PM

DATE 4/11/55

BY RLG

July 10

62-80295-62

May 3, 1955

RECORDED - 113

70283

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Chairman
General American Life Insurance Company
Saint Louis 3, Missouri

Dear Admiral:

It was very kind of you to write as you did on April 26, 1955, to bring us up to date on the developments. Naturally, we all hope everything works out for the good of the cause and that the high expectations of your associates will be realized.

It was certainly good seeing you on the occasion of your recent visit to Washington, and I have heard the Director comment several times on how much he enjoyed seeing you.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

- ☒ Tolson
- ☒ Boardman
- ☒ Nichols
- ☒ Belmont
- ☒ Harbo
- ☒ Mohr
- ☒ Parsons
- ☒ Rosen
- ☒ Tamm
- ☒ Sizoo
- ☒ Winterrowd
- ☒ Tele. Room
- ☒ Holloman
- ☒ Gandy

LBN:arm
(3)

sent 5/10/55
38

RECEIVED
MAILED
17
MAY 17 1955

100-45707-1 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-80295-49

4-11 (2-10-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

K, 1955

TO:

___ Director	___ Mr. Sizoo, 5744
___ Mr. Tolson, 5744	___ Miss Gandy, 5633
___ Mr. Boardman, 5736	___ Mr. Holloman, 5633
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742	
___ Mr. Harbo, 5256	___ Records Section
___ Mr. Mohr, 5517	___ Pers. Records, 6631
___ Mr. Parsons, 7621	___ Reading Room, 5531
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706	___ Mail Room, 5533
___ Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB	___ Teletype, 5644
___ Mr. Keay, 1742	___ Code Room, 4642
	___ Mechanical, B-114
___ Mr. Nichols, 5640	___ Supply Room, B-118
___ Mr. McGuire, 5642	___ Tour Room, 5625
___ Mr. Wick, 5634	
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636	___ Miss Lurz
___ Mr. Morgan, 5625	___ Mrs. Marsh
	___ Miss McNally
___ Mr. Jones, 4236	___ Miss Mathers
___ Mr. Leonard 6222 IB	___ Miss Carter
___ Mr. Waikart, 7204	___ Miss Cosart
___ Mr. Eames, 7206	
___ Mr. Wherry, 5537	

70284

___ See Me	___ Note & return
___ For your info	___ For appropriate action

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS (3)

70285

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
CHAIRMAN

April 26, 1955

Mr. L. B. Nichols
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lou:

It was grand seeing you in Washington and I appreciate so much your kindness in giving me some background information relative to one of your former Academy graduates.

My associate who is on the St. Louis County Board of Police Commissioners made a check in Philadelphia and confirmed the differences which existed there between the Commissioner and the Mayor and after weighing all the facts in the case, the Board of Policy Commissioners decided to go ahead with Colonel DuBois.

It is my understanding that Judge Aschemeyer made it clear to the gentleman that they expected him to cooperate fully with the FBI and of course the other police agencies presently existing in St. Louis County.

This entire matter was handled with utmost discretion.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely
RECORDED - 113

Sidney W. Souers
Sidney W. Souers

MAY 6 1955

ack. 5/3/55
LBN

SWS:leh

This is a tough assignment and it wasn't easy to attract a good man. They have no pension plan and being a new set up it will require a real salesman to set up a well rounded county police force. They felt DuBois was the best of available men. Hope he works out well.
SWS.

PERS. FILES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

This is a tough assignment and it wasn't easy to attract a good man. They have no pension plan and being a new set up it will require a real salesman to set up a well rounded county police force. They felt DuBois was the best of available men. Hope he works out well.

SWS

70285

RECEIVED
FBI
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

MAY 12 2 11 PM '55

MR. JONES

MAY 4 8 39 AM '55

RECEIVED-HARBO

pr RECORDED - 108
pr
INDEXED-108

May 16, 1955

62-81295-63

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U.S.N., Retired
4440 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis 8, Missouri

My dear Admiral:

It was most thoughtful of you to send me
a copy of the ~~1954~~ Annual Report of the General
American Life Insurance Company, and I certainly
appreciate your kindness.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM - FBI
MAY 16 1955
MAILED 25

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents
Mailing list.

MAY 16 10 57 AM '55
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

GEM: epr
(3)

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

66 MAY 23 1955

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Sizoo ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

oml (Spec. comm.)
5-16-55
GEM

4/ger

May 12 9 12 AM '55
RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I

May 11 5 58 PM '55
RECEIVED-FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TOLSON-DIRECTED-RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
May 11 4 54 PM '55

⁰
SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

MD

M

62-80295-63

11 MAY 17 1955

RECORDED - 108

1 ENCL.

106 M

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

March 26, 1956

RECORDED - 40

EX-121

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U. S. N. , Retired
4440 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis 8, Missouri

My dear Admiral:

Many thanks for your cordial letter
of March 20, 1956, and I deeply appreciate your
courtesy in writing. Your kind words are always
most welcome and encouraging.

Sincerely yours,

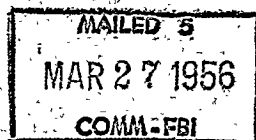
/s/ Edgar

MAR 26 12 00 PM '56
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOTE: Address and salutation per Special Correspondents' List.
Souers is thanking the Director for sending a copy of the Director's
interview with Finan Lancaster--which was published in "The Pilot"--
a Catholic newspaper in Boston on 2/18/56.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

TED:bs
(3)



38 APR 3

1956

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

March 20, 1956

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
CHAIRMAN

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mason _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____
[Handwritten signature]

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Your kindness in sending me a copy of the memo covering your interview by Rev. Finan Lancaster is greatly appreciated. *hw 10-1*

The interview covered a wide range of subjects although there is a strong correlation between them. Although it will not be easy, perhaps we can do something about juvenile delinquency since the problem can be understood.

The difficult thing about combatting communism is the lack of full understanding of its dangers by such a large segment of the people, not to mention certain officials in high places. The latest tact being pursued by the Kremlin is going to make your job even more difficult and place our country in greater danger because it will fool a lot of our people and I fear some of our officials. They will think the present gang and Communism are becoming decent--that their objectives have undergone a change for the better now that they have repudiated Stalin and his works, when we know that under their doctrine the objective of world conquest never changes even though their tactics might be modified as appears to be the situation now. *[Handwritten mark]*

Also I find myself in full agreement with your comments regarding the Church. It is faced with a serious challenge with the problems of juvenile delinquency and godless Communism.

RECORDED - 40

62-80295-64

Thanks again and with warm personal regards,

Sincerely, MAR 29 1956

[Handwritten signature]

Sidney W. Souers

SWS:lhb

*encl (on Spec Concepts List)
CUE
3/26/56
TED*

EX-121

May 10, 1956

RECORDED - 79

62-80295-65

INDEXED - 79

EX-126

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U.S.N., Retired
4440 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis 8, Missouri

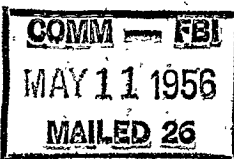
My dear Admiral:

I have received the 1955 Annual Report of
the General American Life Insurance Company which you
so thoughtfully forwarded. It was very courteous of
you to send it to me, and I enjoyed reviewing it.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar

NOTE: Address per Special Correspondents' List.



RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 10 4 14 PM '56
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

TED:jac
(3)

MAY 22 1956

Handwritten signature

TWD

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 8, 1956

The attached was sent to the
Director from General American
Life Insurance Company, 1501
Locust Street, Saint Louis 3,
Missouri.

Attachment
hmb (1)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mason _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

① Ted

Let to Sowers
(only -
Spec cars hit)
5-10-56
TED

MAY

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
F B I

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I

MAY 8 10 05 AM '56

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
F B I

MAY 8 11 09 AM '56

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

ENCLOSURE

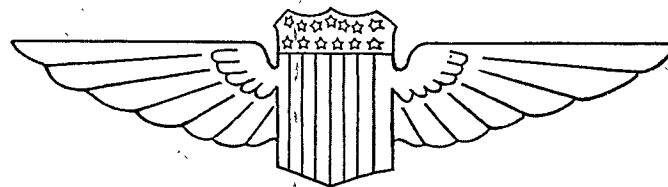
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General American Life Insurance Company



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Notice to policyholders

The General American Life Insurance Company is owned entirely by its policyholders and operated solely in their interests. Policyholders are entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, at the annual meeting which is held at 9:00 a. m. on the fourth Tuesday of January at the Home Office of the company in St. Louis, Missouri.



annual report

1956

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY • ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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The Record Shows

December 31, 1956	% Increase Over 1955	In 10 years	% Increase Over 1946
INSURANCE IN FORCE			
\$2,276,943,147	10.7%	... An increase of \$1,431,996,275 ...	169.5%
TOTAL ASSETS			
233,869,706	4.3%	... An increase of 80,944,115 ...	52.9%
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME			
54,648,257	10.7%	... An increase of 33,991,612 ...	167.0%
POLICY BENEFIT PAYMENTS			
44,283,671	9.2%	... An increase of 28,908,512 ...	188.0%
NEW ORDINARY INSURANCE SALES			
112,794,500	30.5%	... An increase of 82,682,600 ...	274.6%
ANNUAL GROUP PREMIUMS			
36,994,488	8.9%	... An increase of 27,801,532 ...	302.4%
NEW GROUP LIFE SALES			
201,082,097	115.3%*	... An increase of 187,474,369 ...	1377.7%
NEW PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS PREMIUMS			
206,022	15.4%	... An increase of 139,559 ...	210.0%
DIVIDENDS AND EXPERIENCE RATING CREDIT PREMIUM REFUNDS TO POLICYHOLDERS			
7,207,383	3.2%	... An increase of 5,169,937 ...	253.7%
SURPLUS			
10,550,191	8.7%	... An increase of 8,550,191 ...	427.5%

*Exclusive of participation in a congressionally-authorized group insurance program on U. S. Government employees.

Progress Report 1946-1956

1956
*Annual Report of
the President*



T

he year 1956 was in many respects the most satisfying in the history of the General American Life Insurance Company. New sales records for each of our multiple lines of insurance—as well as substantial increases over 1955 sales—bring to fruition a program of agency-building and Home Office efficiency that began six years ago.

In itself, the fact that 1956 sales were up is no cause for special elation. More life insurance was purchased in the United States in 1956 than in any previous year. The important fact that makes the 1956 production record noteworthy for our policyholders is that it contains sales increases substantially larger than those for the insurance industry as a whole.

The first page of this report provides an interesting comparison of 1956 results with those in 1955 and in 1946. Perhaps a more significant past year would be 1950 for it was then that General American Life began a systematic program that has produced the 1956 results. In 1950, our group insurance operations were doing well, but we had been selling ordinary life insurance at the rate of only about \$30,000,000 a year. This unbalance between ordinary and group sales was only part of the problem. Our Home Office staff was large in relation to the size of our ordinary life business, and too many of our general agents were personal producers rather than agency builders.

A life insurance company is a service institution and the value of that service is measured by its cost. In 1950, we concluded that if the Company was to achieve its goal of furnishing insurance at low cost, it needed to (1) increase ordinary sales volume substantially and (2) decrease unit or per-policy costs of administration.

The systematic program developed and executed since 1950 has sharply reduced administrative costs. Today, the Home Office staff

has been reduced by 15.5% under what it was at the beginning of 1950, although our insurance in force has doubled and our sales of ordinary life have almost quadrupled. Perhaps the key element in the Company's program was its change from personal-producing general agents to agency-building general agents. In 1949, just before this program started, the Company had only four agencies which produced \$1,000,000 or more in ordinary life insurance a year. In 1956, there were 40, an increase of 900% over 1949 and of 33.3% over 1955.

The combination of higher sales and more efficiency that the 1950 program has brought to the Company has helped make it possible to increase dividends to policyholders on most policies issued since 1933, and to make sweeping rate reductions.

In common with other life insurance companies, the year 1956 saw General American Life playing a dual role in our modern economy. On the one hand, the Company has encouraged the combined small savings of thousands of policyholders, so they may provide themselves and their dependents with financial protection and long-term security. On the other hand, the prudent investment of their savings is helping to finance the continued expansion of business and industry. The accumulation of these savings serves as a strong anti-inflationary force.

The types and amounts of investments held by the Company, and a detailed account of our financial condition and operations are reflected in the later pages of this report.

General American Life will continue to be dedicated to increased service at the lowest possible cost to its policyholders. I express my deep appreciation for the results of 1956 to those whose support and effort made it possible, to our policyholders, our Board of Directors, our officers and our associates in the field and in the Home Office.

Powell B. McHaley
PRESIDENT

Protection Through

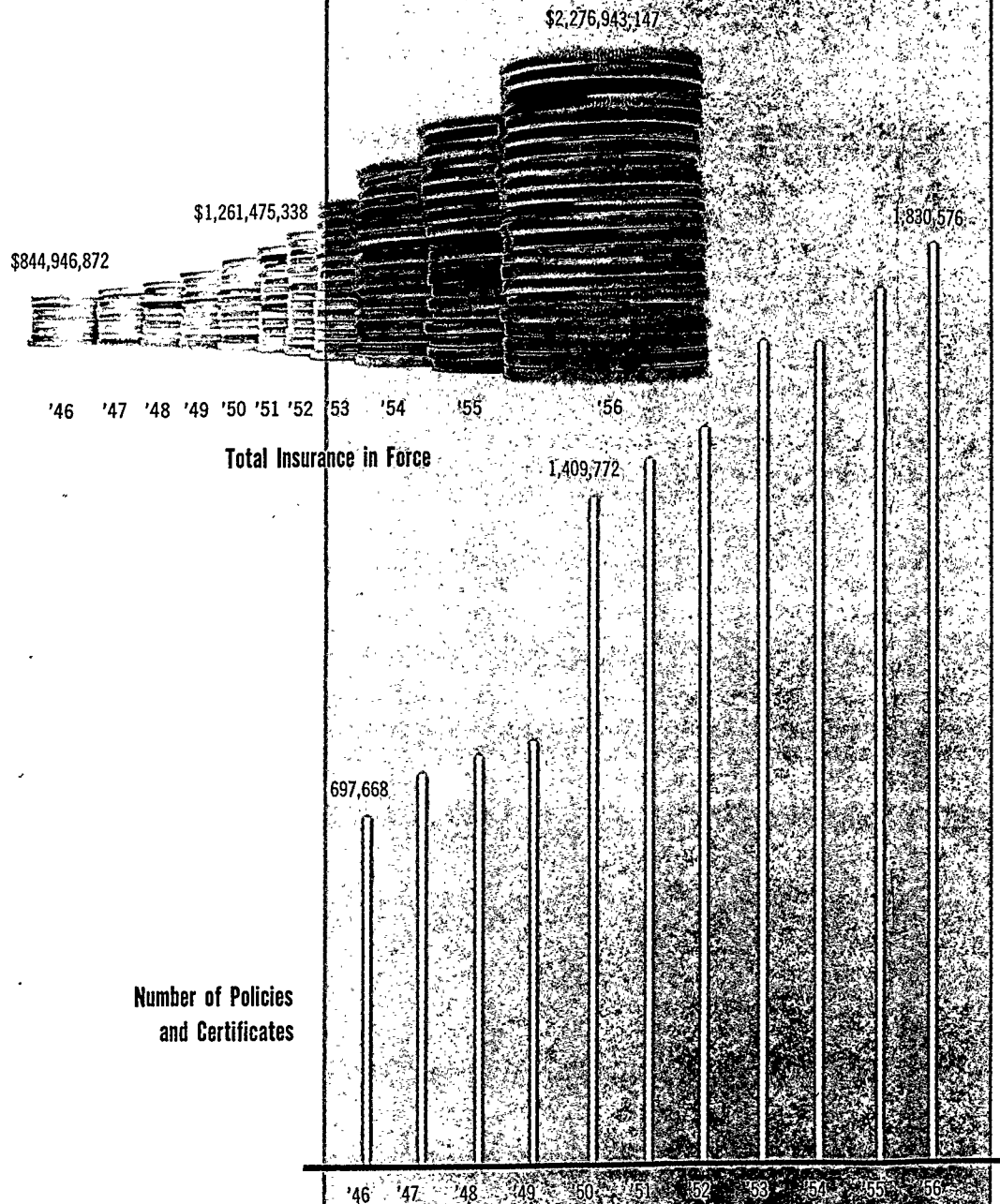
Multiple Lines of Insurance

General American Life offers a variety of insurance coverage through its multiple lines of ordinary life insurance, group insurance, and personal accident, sickness and hospitalization insurance. The 1956 sales in each of these lines set new all-time records for our Company.

The Company's total life insurance in force—ordinary and group—reached \$2,276,943,147 as of December 31, 1956. This is \$219,522,133, or 10.7% more insurance in force than at the end of 1955, the first year when this significant measure of growth passed the two billion dollar mark. And it is \$1,220,586,147, or 115.5% more than the \$1,056,357,000 insurance in force with General American Life at the end of 1949—immediately prior to the initiation of an intensive program to increase Home Office efficiency and build up our agency organization.

Premium income also reached a new high in 1956. The Company received a total of \$54,648,257.35 from its various lines of insurance protection. This is \$5,261,406, or 10.7% more than in 1955.

The number of policies and certificates outstanding, a measure of our service to people, reached 1,830,576 as of December 31, 1956. This is 83,523 more than our previous high of 1,747,053 at year-end 1955. In the last ten years, the Company's outstanding policies and certificates have almost tripled in number—from the 1946 total of 697,668.



Individual Life Insurance

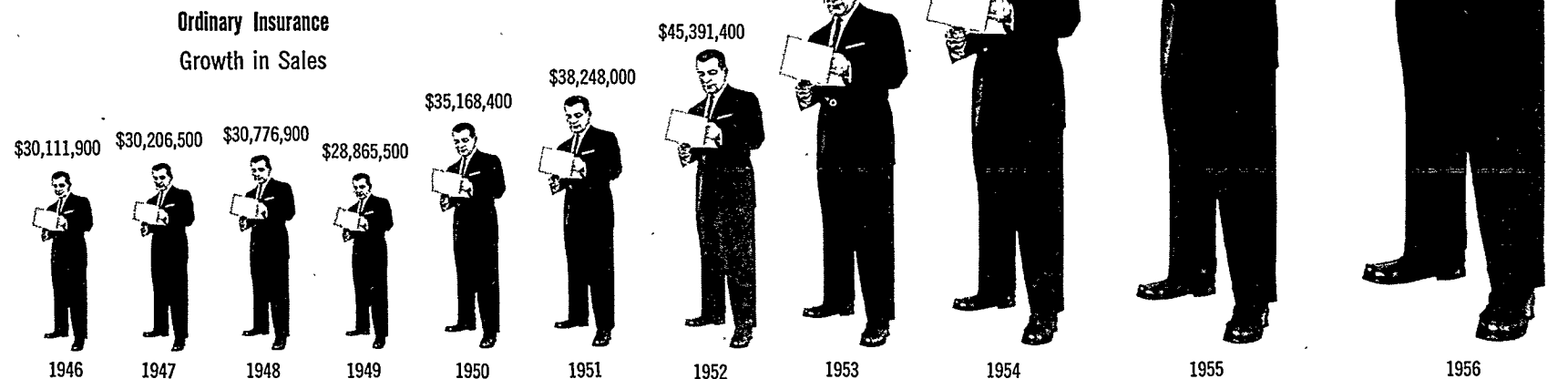
The year 1956 reaped the benefits of a momentum resulting from the realization of ordinary (individual) life sales goals that were set in 1952. At that time, the Company's annual sales of this key form of insurance were modest in relation to the size of our group insurance business and Home Office staff.

The 1952 program called for a year-by-year increase in our ordinary life sales, culminating in an \$80,000,000 goal for 1955. When that goal was more than met, \$110,000,000 was fixed as the objective for 1956. On November 26, 1956, the sale of a \$10,000 Masterplan policy brought the year's ordinary sales to more than \$100,000,000 for the first time in the history of the Company. It was a day marked by special ceremony in the Home Office.

At year-end, our ordinary life sales had reached the very satisfying total of \$112,794,500. This was \$26,385,100, or 30.5% above 1955, our best previous year. The industry-wide increase was 16%. The present annual volume is nearly four times as large as our ordinary life sales in 1949, the last year before we began our agency-building program.

The rapid growth in sales has been soundly based. The average size of ordinary life policy sold has increased each year. In 1949, the average size sold to adults was \$5,249. In 1956, it was \$10,002.

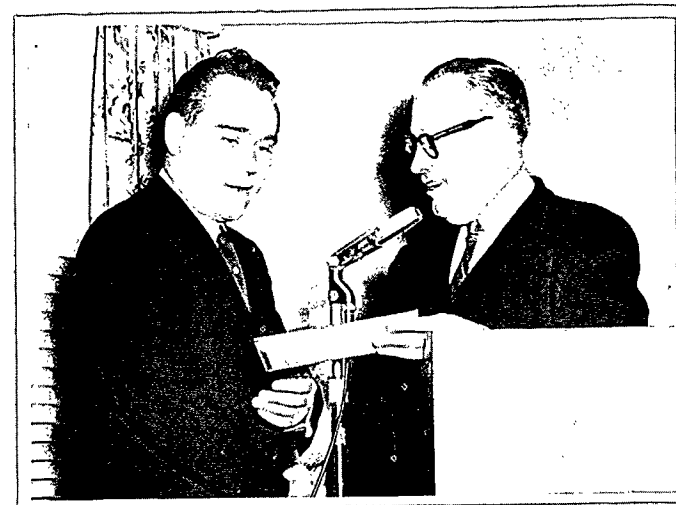
On July 1, 1956, primarily because of the larger average size of policy now being sold, the outlook for termination dividends on Economaster, our preferred risk plan, was improved as much as 70% at some ages. The Company also continued the liberal dividend scale for ordinary policies placed into effect in 1955.



The Purposes of Individual Life Insurance

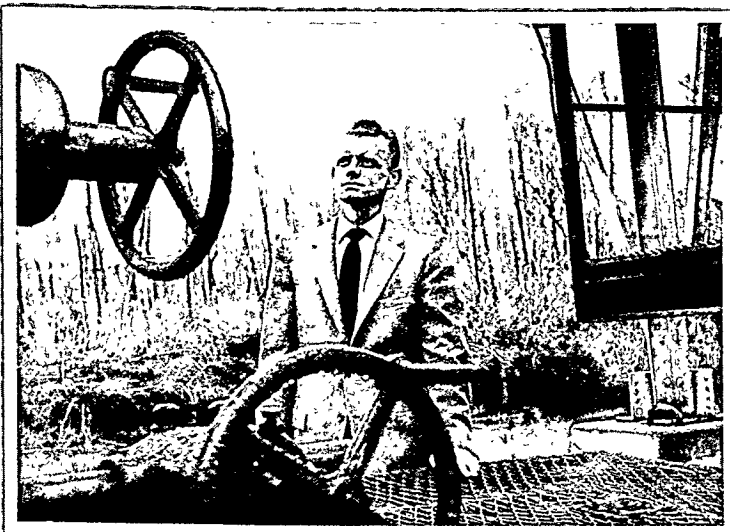
"When someone's counting on you...you can count on life insurance" is the theme of the cooperative advertising campaign America's life insurance companies are conducting through the Institute of Life Insurance to make clear the basic function of our product. For the dependents of policyholders, our product in its various forms helps to replace lost family income—provide an education—or pay off a mortgage. And it helps the policyowner himself to meet emergencies—to provide capital for business opportunities—or to assure a regular income for retirement that he cannot outlive.

Different kinds of policies have been developed to meet different needs. General American Life offers a wide variety of coverages. Accounting for 56.3% of total individual life sales in 1956 were our two most popular forms of coverages—Masterplan, an unusual combination of savings and protection for both adults and children; and Economaster, a consistently low-cost preferred risk policy introduced 20 years ago which has proven especially attractive to protect businesses from the losses resulting from the death of partners, stockholders and key executives.



Masterplan for Adults

Clifford H. Goforth (left), field representative for McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, wanted both savings and protection as the foundation of his personal insurance program—and found the answer in a \$10,000 Masterplan contract. His investment turned out to be the sale that put General American Life's annual ordinary sales over the \$100,000,000 mark for the first time. To commemorate the event, President McHaney (right) presented the Masterplan contract to Mr. Goforth with almost 500 cheering home office associates looking on.



Economaster

M. Lyle Cashion, Jr. of Jackson, Miss., head of a well-established oil production and drilling company, peers through one of its drilling rigs, knowing that ten of his key men and his company have greater security through the purchase of Economaster policies on their lives. Purchased on the "Split-Dollar" plan under which the employee and the company participate in both cost and benefits, the Cashion program offers an excellent example of Economaster's extraordinary usefulness in business insurance cases. This low net cost preferred risk policy, long a leader in its field, builds up cash values rapidly.



Masterplan for Children

After reading about Masterplan for Children in an advertisement in Time magazine, Limin Kung of Honolulu dropped by the office to find out more. Field associate Allen Chang was soon able to demonstrate to Mr. Kung's satisfaction the many attractive features of Masterplan as a savings and protection program for his children. Result: A Masterplan on Limin, Jr. and Lani pictured here with their father and mother on the beach at Waikiki.



Mortgage Redemption

Here is a simple case history of how our mortgage redemption coverage insures family security—with quiet, automatic efficiency.

Mr. Sidney M. Milne, a Post Office clerk, first obtained a General American Life mortgage to finance his suburban home. In 1950, he purchased a General American Life mortgage redemption policy to protect his wife if she became a widow. Last year Mr. Milne died unexpectedly at 53. Mrs. Milne used the benefits from this policy to pay off the rest of her mortgage.

Here is Mrs. Milne by the residence she now owns, as her husband intended, free and clear.

Group Insurance

General American Life was one of the pioneer underwriters of group insurance. The oldest group policy the Company now administers was issued in 1920 when group insurance was a new form of coverage. Since then, our group business has grown to where 740,000 men and women hold a total of more than 1,500,000 General American Life group insurance certificates.

General American Life is one of the ten largest companies in the United States writing employer-employee types of group insurance, a form of coverage enjoyed by more than 32 million employees of American business and industry. Group insurance furnishes low-cost protection because it can be administered on a mass basis. The premiums are collected through either employers or labor or other organizations.

The year 1956 was the 18th consecutive year in which General American Life's group premiums increased. For 1956, premium income from all forms of group insurance was \$36,994,488—\$3,010,191, or 8.9% more than in 1955, and 3 times greater than group premiums ten years ago. The firms whose names and trademarks are reproduced on the next page are representative of

many who do their group insurance business with General American Life.

The best known group coverage is group life insurance, the first form of group insurance developed and one that in 1956 accounted for 43.9% of the Company's total group premium income. New group life sales during 1956 totaled \$201,082,097. This is a substantial 115% increase over 1955 group life sales, excluding the amount which General American Life obtained in 1955 as its proportionate share of a congressionally-authorized group insurance program for United States government employees underwritten by a number of companies.

The year's group life sales brought our group life insurance in force as of December 31, 1956 to \$1,629,372,447—an increase of \$151,581,533, or 10.3% over year-end 1955.

Another major form of group coverage is group casualty insurance—various forms of protection against the financial hazards of accident and illness, including medical expenses and hospitalization. New Group casualty premiums during 1956 were \$1,938,132, an increase of 27.8% over 1955, and 317.5% over 1949.

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK

TENSION ENVELOPE CORPORATION



GRAPHIC ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS—SHOPS AND MILLS WELFARE FUND



\$36,994,488



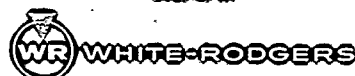
CHRYSLER CORPORATION



Pittenger Publishing Company

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

Carpet, Linoleum and Resilient Tile Layers Local No. 419



\$33,984,297



St. Louis



LEO LFC CREDIT CORPORATION



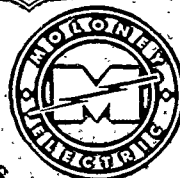
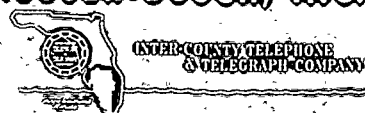
Brown-Sage Company Bank Building Corporation

Retail Bakers' Insurance Trust Fund BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERS WORKERS UNION LOCAL No. 5

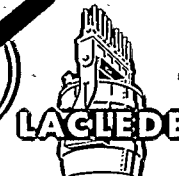
UNIVERSAL MATCH CORPORATION

\$29,527,041

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.



\$26,203,719



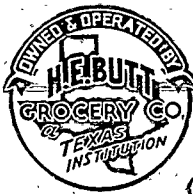
AARDING-WILLIAMS

Commerce Trust Company

COOK PAINT & VARNISH COMPANY



U. R. Hall Printing Company



Alligator

AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY

Cleaning Plant Employees' Welfare Fund

St. Louis • Indianapolis • Peoria • Granite City

Famous-Barr Co.

CAMPBELL-EVALD COMPANY



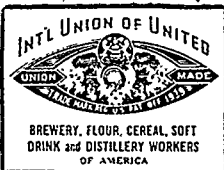
\$16,332,693

Angelica UNIFORMS

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

SHOPP BROS. BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY

SCOTT L. STEEL CO.



BOTTLERS' LOCAL UNION No. 187



\$12,463,966

\$13,519,373



ILLINOIS LUMBER AND MATERIAL DEALERS ASSN.



PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

LOCAL 29 JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY



\$10,629,840

BANK OF ST. LOUIS

FOLLANSBEE-STEEL CORPORATION

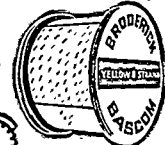
BIRMINGHAM SLAG COMPANY

A DIVISION OF VULCAN MATERIALS COMPANY

MCDONNELL Aircraft Corporation

CARWOOD

WINDER, GEORGIA



SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

NATIONAL BANK OF SAINT LOUIS



1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956

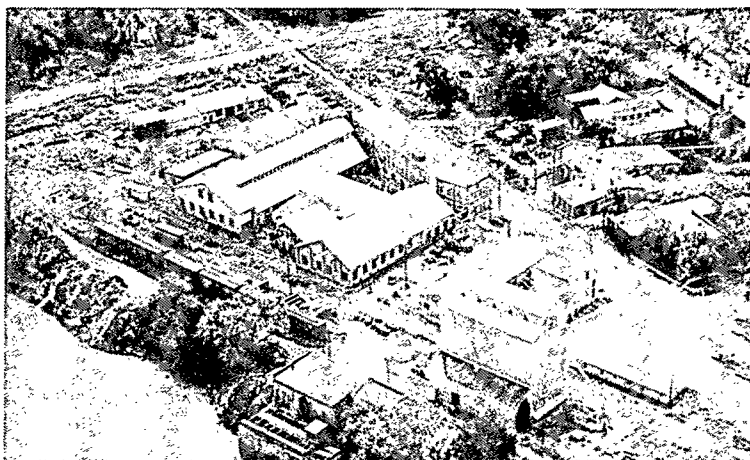
Mass Protection for Individuals

Our group policyholders are as varied as the wide scene of American enterprise. For example, in just the first few weeks of 1956, the Company's group coverage was extended to the employees of a manufacturer of soot and smog catchers, a moving and storage firm, a manufacturer of printing inks, a bank, a theater chain, an automobile dealer, a furniture company, a spice importer, a catering company, and a firm of architects.

For each of them, the kind of protection needed and desired was tailored from among the twenty-six forms of group insurance offered.

One form of group insurance that rapidly increased in popularity during 1956 was group major medical expense insurance. This protects against the potentially catastrophic medical expenses resulting from severe and extended ailments. This relatively new form of protection, in common with other forms, has been developed to meet human needs.

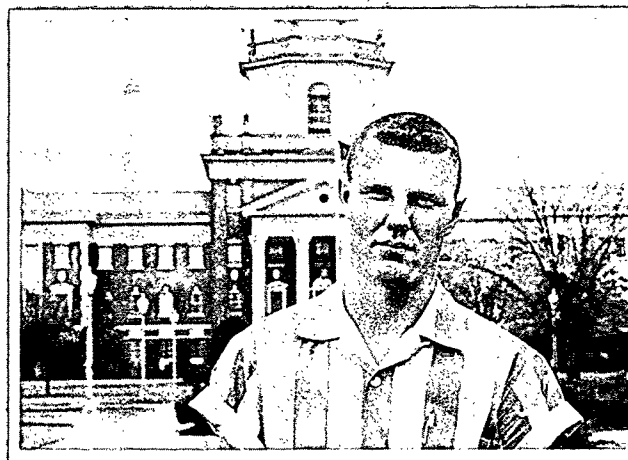
While group insurance is administered on a mass basis, its importance to the individual should never be minimized. On the next page we see some of the individuals protected by General American Life group insurance at their work. Their group insurance contributes to a more secure and happier life for them and their families.



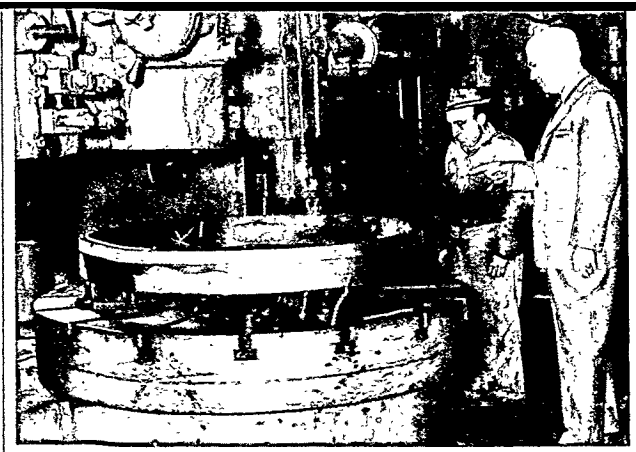
Through group insurance, General American Life is responsible in part for the financial security of all of the employees of many companies and, on occasion, of virtually every family in a community. The latter situation prevails in Enterprise, Kansas, where the J. B. Ehrsam Manufacturing Company, a grain-handling and plaster mill equipment company is the major industry.



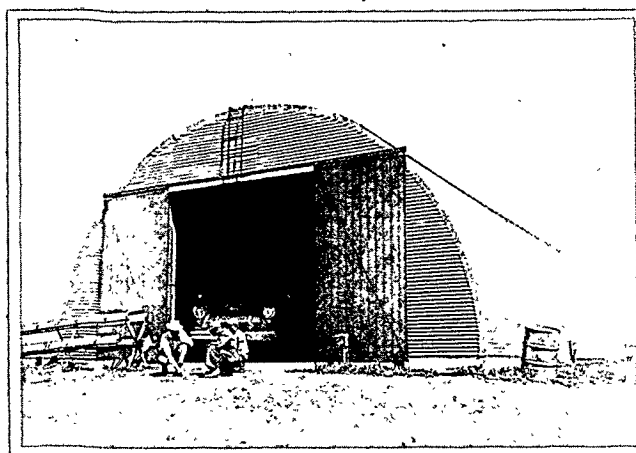
Leo N. Short II (right), promising young sales engineer for Mine Safety Appliances, nationally known Pittsburgh, Pa. company, concentrates on a newly designed protective helmet, his mind free from concern over his young son Leo, III, age 4 who had been smitten with and recovered from the rare Hirschprung's Disease after extended (7 months) and expensive treatment. Mr. Short's progressive company has a comprehensive group insurance program with General American Life, including the new and popular Major Medical Expense coverage, designed to protect both employees and their dependents. The boy's medical expenses would have represented a drastic and worrisome drain on the family's resources had Major Medical not been available to cushion the blow.



Carl Eugene Mitchell, a pre-dental student at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, is able to attend college and participate in an extended program of study leading to professional status because of the Group Life Insurance Program of Phillips Petroleum Company in which his father participated. Carl is the sole surviving child of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Mitchell, who were victims of a traffic accident while on vacation.



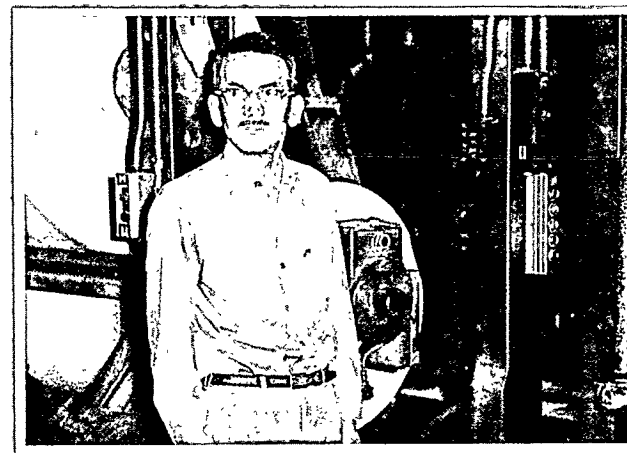
Carl C. Krueger (right), president of San Antonio Machinery and Supply Company, discusses the work of the drill press in the machine room of the plant at San Antonio. In 1956, Mr. Krueger authorized the addition of Group Life with Paid-Up Units to his company's comprehensive group insurance program. Through this new, practical form of coverage, employees build up permanent paid-up life insurance to protect them under all circumstances—whether they retire because of age or disability, or leave the active employ of SAMSCO for other reasons. When employment ceases, traditional group life insurance expires. Paid-Up Units are a new and relatively inexpensive solution to this problem.



The Quonset Building by Stran-Steel Corporation of Detroit that belongs to Martin Molinario (center) on his wheat ranch near Carter, Montana. This type of building may be purchased through a finance plan administered by L. P. G. Credit Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. L. P. G. insures the life of the purchaser for the unpaid balance through a General American Life Creditors' Group Life plan.

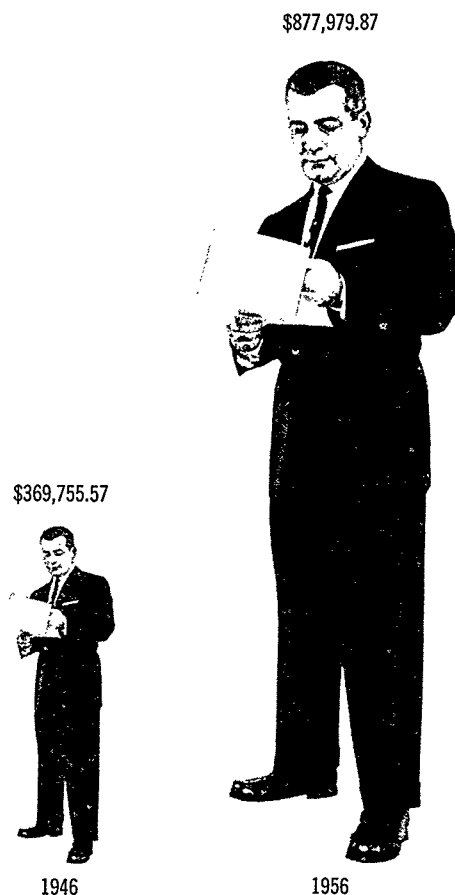


Included in the comprehensive group insurance program of Campbell-Ewald Company of Detroit, one of America's top advertising agencies, is hospitalization and surgical coverage for employees and their dependents. William Rose, an executive behind the scenes in TV and Radio, writes as follows: "As it comes to all of us . . . sickness paid a call on my family last year . . . in fact, my wife and myself were in different hospitals at the same time. With the costs being what they are today, we don't know how we could have managed without the help of General American. I'm grateful to the Campbell-Ewald Company for their progressive thinking in being affiliated with a company like General American."



Pictured back on the job is Albert Peters, press feeder mechanic for giant W. F. Hall Printing Company of Chicago, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident early in 1956. His injuries resulted in two extended stays at the hospital and disabled him for months. His employer's group program not only took care of almost all of Mr. Peters' hospital bills, but paid him a weekly income for 22 weeks.

Personal Accident, Sickness and Hospitalization Insurance



Personal Accident and Sickness Premiums

Public awareness of the need for protection against the cost of illness or disability is evident. More than 60 million Americans—half the insured population—both through group and personal (individual) plans, are now covered by some form of health insurance underwritten by insurance companies including General American Life. Personal or individual accident, sickness and hospitalization insurance is one of this Company's multiple lines.

The Company's paid premiums for individual accident, sickness and hospitalization insurance totaled \$877,979.87 in 1956. This was an increase of \$110,524.31, or 14.4% over paid premiums in 1955. Of the total 1956 individual accident, sickness and hospitalization premiums, \$206,022.19 represented new sales. This was a 15.4% increase over new sales in 1955.

General American Life continued in 1955 to extend the mutual principle on this line of insurance. The owners of policies over three years old received a 5% annual dividend. This Company was one of the first to make it possible for policyholders to profit through dividends while paying premiums competitive with those charged on a non-mutual or non-participating basis.

Our steady year-by-year increase in volume in personal accident, sickness and hospitalization insurance illustrates the value of adjusting coverages to meet changing times and needs. In line with this philosophy, the Company recently added a new deductible feature to its personal accident, sickness and hospitalization insurance. Its effect will be to provide policyholders with sharply lower premiums for which they agree to deductible coverage similar to the familiar deductible in automobile collision insurance. This will permit our policyholders at reasonable cost to protect themselves and their dependents against major medical expenses.

The financial hazard of accident and illness is not limited to hospital and medical bills. It extends to the loss of earned income during periods of disability. To provide income during disability of considerable duration, the Company offers a number of choices of coverage, the most popular of which is our Business and Professional Men's Income Protector. Last year this unusual contract accounted for 35% of all first year premiums in our Personal Accident, Sickness and Hospitalization line.

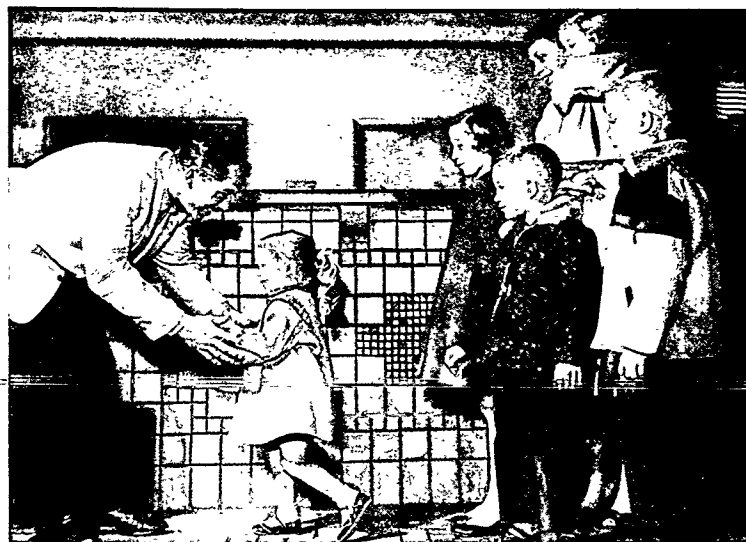
B & P Income Protector



In August, 1955, a healthy young building contractor, John T. Donnell, paid \$46.39—his first quarterly premium—with his application for a Business and Professional Men's Income Protector contract. While his application was being processed, Mr. Donnell was stricken with a rare disease that caused paralysis of the extremities which prevented him from pursuing his occupation. His foresight in purchasing B & P came to his immediate aid. He received \$500 each month that he was unable to carry on his work, even though he was not confined to his home. General American Life has paid him more than \$8000 since he was taken ill.

"If I could only talk to people about this type of policy," Mr. Donnell (pictured at his hobby) told us recently... "not only has it saved me from being short of money, but it has contributed greatly to the unusual speed of my recovery."

Hospitalization



Pictured above is Ervin C. Mies being enthusiastically greeted by his wife and five children as he leaves a Wichita, Kansas, hospital. Mr. Mies, a roofing contractor, is now recovered physically and financially from serious injuries suffered from a fall while on the job.

The accident occurred less than five months after Mr. Mies had purchased accident insurance coverage including hospitalization. He was so pleased with the prompt payment of his hospital bill and other payments under his accident insurance with the Company, that he applied for accident and sickness and hospitalization coverage for his wife and each of their five children.

Mr. Mies considers insurance that provides reimbursement for hospital expense incurred by each family member an important part of his family financial planning.

Benefit Payments Serve Human Needs

Benefit payments are the final measurement of the service General American Life performs. Our policyholders come to us for protection of one kind or another, for financial security in the face of the unexpected, for relief from worry about the future. Last year the Company paid or set aside 66.3% of its total income in various forms of benefits and reserves for future benefits for policyholders or their beneficiaries.

In 1956, General American Life paid out \$44,283,670.79 to policyholders and beneficiaries. This is an increase of 9.2% over the \$40,570,690.94 in benefit payments of all kinds in 1955, and is 188% more than the amount paid out 10 years ago.

A total of 119,571 claims of all types were received in 1956. Despite what one may read on occasion about the snares for the unwary that are supposedly hidden in the "small print" of life insurance policies, only 15 of the 119,571 claimants—or about one out of every 8,000—were resisted in court. We do not believe this remarkable record is uncommon in the life insurance business, although little mention is made by most companies of the infinitesimal number of claims that must be properly declined in

Causes of Death on ordinary life policies

	1956	1946
Heart and Circulatory	65.5%	55.4%
Cancer	17.6%	12.0%
Accidents	3.4%	5.7%*
Nephritis	2.0%	4.8%
Pneumonia and Influenza	1.9%	5.5%
Suicide	1.4%	1.8%
Diabetes	1.3%	0.5%
Tuberculosis	0.6%	1.8%
Other	6.3%	12.5%
	100.0%	100.0%

**Includes injuries resulting from operations of war*

order to protect the interests of other policyholders.

The largest proportion of benefit payments—a total of \$28,121,386.50—went to living policyholders. This sum was paid on endowments and annuities, for accident, sickness and hospitalization benefits, in dividends, and in cash surrender values.

The surviving beneficiaries of deceased policyholders received \$16,162,284.29 from the Company in 1956.

The mortality experience of our policyholders continued to be satisfactory over-all, remaining well within the rate of mortality assumed in the computation of policy premiums. The mortality experience on policies issued by this Company was 33.5% of the expected mortality under the Commissioner's Standard Ordinary Table, 1941. This comparatively low mortality is reflected in our dividend scale.

In the last ten years this Company has paid to policyholders and their beneficiaries the huge sum of \$285,254,158.05. The four photos on the following page give specific illustrations of the various forms of relief that these benefit payments have brought to tens of thousands of persons.

Back in 1936 Dr. Walter C. Gregg, a dentist in Pittsburgh, Pa., prudently decided to provide a guaranteed income for his later years. In 1956, when he reached 60, the guaranteed income began—an income he cannot outlive. Assuming the average life expectancy of a man at 60, Dr. Gregg will receive \$21,840 compared to the \$12,160.44 he invested over a 19-year period.

The payments to Dr. Gregg are included in the \$1,265,188.58 paid to living policyowners in 1956 as endowments and annuities.



To leave a hospital fully recovered is a happy experience. It is doubly happy when the expenses of illness or disabling accident are defrayed in large part by dependable insurance coverage. Last year \$17,415,656.12 was paid to living policyowners in cash or waiver of premiums as a result of accident or illness.

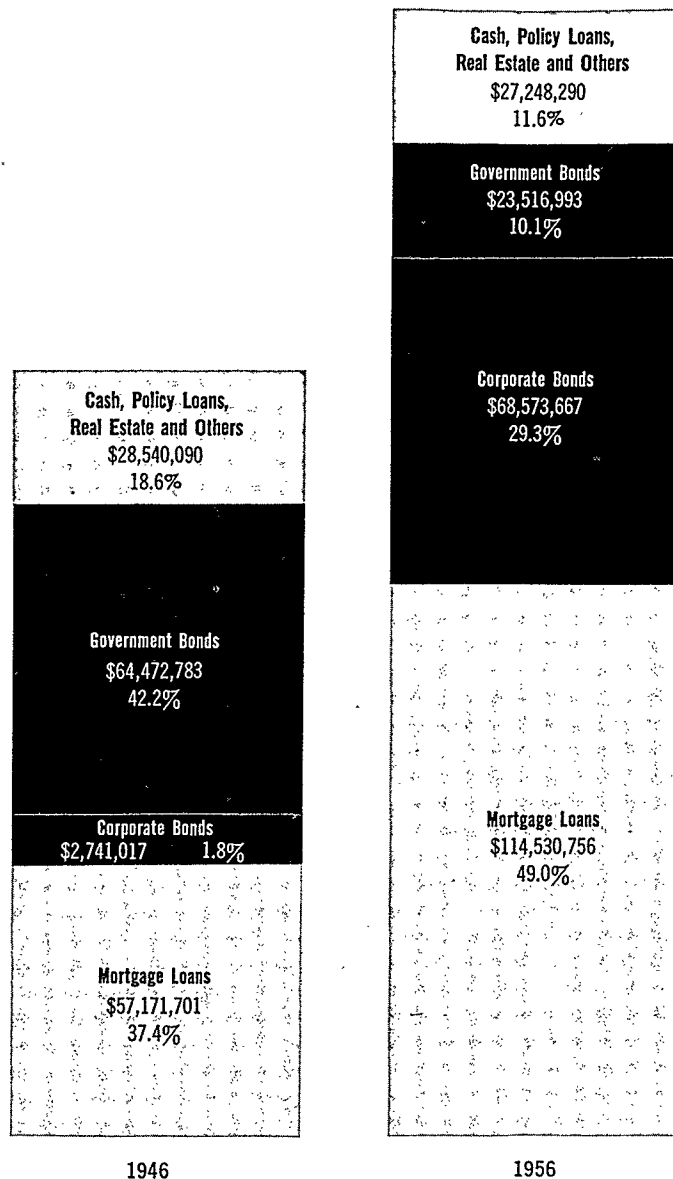


In fulfillment of the basic purpose of life insurance—protection of dependents against the economic consequences of death, \$16,162,284.29 was paid in 1956 to the beneficiaries of deceased policyowners. Most of them were widows and surviving children. Some were business organizations and other types of institutions for which the insured held a sense of responsibility.



In 1956, policyowners withdrew accumulated cash values of \$2,233,158.80, reflecting their changing needs and circumstances. Some found themselves in need of cash to meet emergencies. Others whose policies had served the purpose for which they were purchased used the proceeds of their prudence to provide long anticipated pleasures—like the joy of carefree travel.

Investments



Distribution of Major Types of Investments

The total assets of General American Life behind the Company's 1,830,576 policies and certificates rose to \$233,869,706 as of December 31, 1956, an increase of \$9,654,931 over total assets at the end of 1955.

There was no change in 1956 in General American Life's traditionally conservative policy on investments.

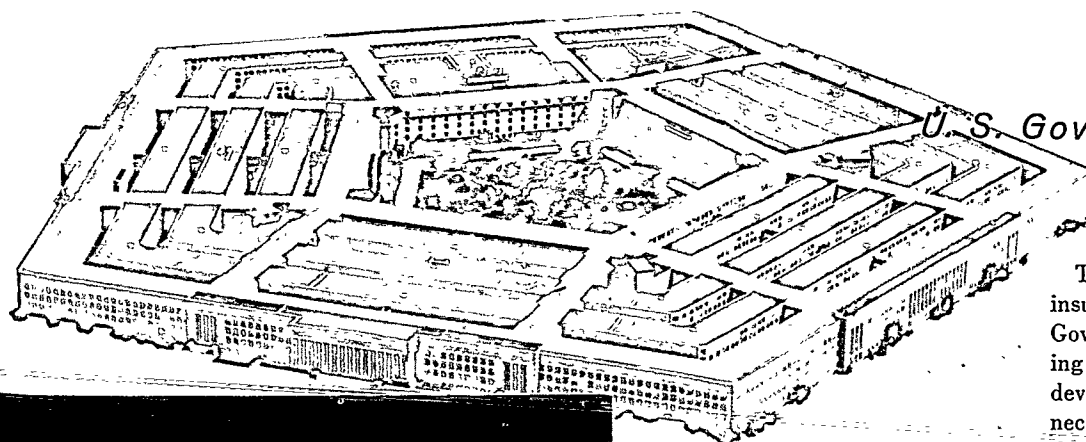
The growth in assets was committed principally to high-grade corporate bonds, with an average Moody's rating of Aa, and to a lesser degree to conventional real estate mortgages. The laws of Missouri, where our Home Office is located, do not permit insurance companies to invest in common stocks.

The most significant investment development of the year was the continuing rise in interest rates—the price of money—which was marked during the latter half of 1956. The Company invested throughout 1956 as funds became available, and, particularly in the later months of the year, at substantially better rates than have prevailed in recent years. This provided an opportunity to increase slightly the relative size of the bond account with a corresponding decrease in the mortgage loan account.

The yield on total assets averaged 3.65% after investment expenses but before provision for future interest and capital losses and income taxes. Higher federal income taxes reduced the 1956 yield to 3.34%. The comparable figure for 1955 was 3.37%. These figures demonstrate that increases in the income tax rates of life insurance companies in recent years have offset much of the increase in gross yields on investments. The investment returns of the Company continue to compare favorably with the experience of the industry as a whole.

* * *

At the close of 1956, the Company had \$4,426,918, or 1.9% of its total assets in the form of cash in banks. This amount is held for such current operating needs as the payment of normal claims, taxes, etc.

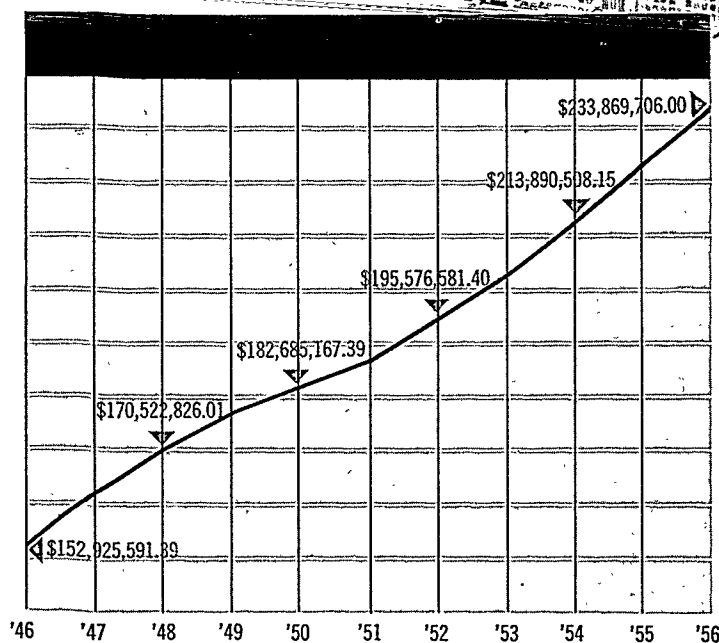


U.S. Government Bonds

The last decade has seen a steady decline in life insurance company investments in United States Government obligations in favor of higher yielding mortgage loans and corporate bonds. This development was to be expected because of the necessity of life insurance companies improving their yields over those obtainable in the 1940's. It will be remembered that in 1947 the average net yield on the investments of all life insurance companies was 2.88%.

At the end of 1956, General American Life's investment portfolio contained \$23,516,993 in government obligations, or 10.1% of our total assets. This is \$398,526 less than the total amount of government obligations held at the end of 1955. The decline is accounted for by the maturing of short term Treasury bills and Series G savings bonds.

Short term government obligations are, in effect, a secondary cash reserve with two main values to an insurance company. One is to provide for sudden and unexpectedly large claims such as might result from a mass catastrophe involving many policyowners. The other is to afford a flexible source of funds in case attractive investment opportunities arise.



Growth in Assets



A Bell Telephone Laboratories engineer working with an experimental model of the picture-phone system of the future. American business finances its research and development in large part through long-term borrowed capital. Among \$5 million invested in corporate securities by the company last year, was an additional \$250,000 in the debentures of American Telephone and Telegraph Company bringing its holdings in the parent company of the Bell system to \$1,250,000.

Corporate Bonds

One of our major outlets for investment, the purchase of corporate securities, helps provide the financing that business and industry need to expand plant and equipment. Our corporate bond account increased during the year to \$68,123,667, or 29.1% of all assets. This is an increase of \$5,016,148 over the corresponding figure at year-end 1955.

In view of the conservative nature of our bond account, the average yield in 1956 from this source was slightly lower than the average yield obtained from bonds by all life insurance companies. The 1956 yield was 3.1% before provision for losses and taxes, up slightly from the 3.0% of 1955.

At the year-end, more than two-thirds of our corporate securities,—71%—were those of public utility companies, including telephone company bonds, which enjoy traditionally stable earning power and correspondingly high investment ratings. The next largest category was that of a diversified group of industrial and commercial companies whose activities range from producing aluminum and steel to shoes and drugs.

Accompanying this report is a list of our bond holdings.

Mortgage Loans

The major outlet for all 1956 investments (including the reinvestment of funds resulting from principal repayments and sale) was that of conventional first mortgage loans on real estate. New conventional loans made in 1956 amounted to \$14,954,198.

The Company continued to maintain a substantial investment in mortgage loans insured against loss to the lender by the Federal Housing Administration.

At December 31, 1956, General American Life had a total of \$67,786,585 invested in conventional first mortgage loans, or 29% of all assets. This was \$5,647,193 more than was invested in such loans at the end of 1955. The Company's investment in mortgage loans of all

Mortgage Loan Foreclosures

Year	Number of Loans Foreclosed		Principal Amount of Loans	Total Received in Settlement
	Conventional	F. H. A.		
'49	0	2	\$13,565.90	\$12,100.00
'50	0	0	0	0
'51	0	3	\$18,268.30	\$20,203.86
'52	0	0	0	0
'53	0	0	0	0
'54	0	16	\$293,325.43	\$301,570.09
'55	0	0	0	0
'56	0	1	\$3,076.11	\$3,250.09
Total	0	22	\$328,235.74	\$337,124.45

kinds totaled \$114,530,756, or 49% of all assets at the end of 1956, as compared to 49.6% at the end of 1955.

For some years, General American Life has invested a higher percentage of its policyholders' assets in conventional first mortgage loans than most insurance companies. Our Company is one of the few which acquires its conventional loans entirely through its own salaried representatives in mortgage loan field offices.

This has enabled us to combine the safety inherent in an exceptionally conservative investment policy with a satisfactory yield from our total invested assets. The 1956 gross average yield on our entire mortgage loan account was 4.64%, an increase over 1955's average yield of 4.61%. This is before expenses, provisions for losses and taxes. The gross yield on the mortgage loans made in 1956 was 4.98%, up substantially from 1955's 4.71% because of higher interest rates prevailing in 1956.

Most of our conventional first mortgage loans are on new homes in relatively new suburban neighborhoods. Most are for less than 60%, and none are for more than two-thirds of the fair market value of the property securing them. To avoid the effect of local business recessions and unforeseen changes in the desirability of neighborhoods, the loans are well diversified as to location. Almost without exception they are fully amortized.

Monthly payments of principal and interest insure a steady stream of funds for employment in new investment opportunities and provide increased flexibility in adjusting to changing economic conditions. This cash flow enables the Company not only to take advantage of offerings that appear in the investment market from time to time, but to shift more readily from one type of investment to another, without the necessity of selling otherwise desirable securities. For example, if an outstandingly attractive offer of corporate securities becomes available, our ability to purchase the amount desired is enhanced by combining available cash with funds received currently from mortgage repayments.

As we have pointed out in past annual reports, the payment record of General American Life's mortgagors has been remarkable. In the last



The John W. Cowles family of Dallas, Texas moving into their attractive new home, financed through a General American Life first mortgage loan.

21 years, only 5 conventional loans have been foreclosed to completion with no resultant loss. At the end of 1956, as at the end of 1955, only one mortgage loan (an FHA loan) out of approximately 14,000 loans on our books was delinquent more than 90 days as to interest. The unpaid principal of the loan was \$9,213.55.

A severe depression could, of course, cause a sharp reversal in this experience. We have provided for possible future interest and capital losses by accumulating a reserve equal to one-fourth of 1% of mean ledger assets adjusted for capital gains and losses. To date, this reserve has accumulated to \$3,850,280, or 1.7% of total invested assets.

C. R. Anthony



Edwin M. Clark



James M. Kemper



Preston Estep



J. W. McAfee



Harry H. Langenberg



Sidney Maestre



William A. McDonnell



Tom K. Smith



John S. Swift



Sidney W. Souers



Edwin J. Spiegel



Hugh Stephens



Sam D. Young



John L. Wilson



Howard I. Young



Administration

Board of Directors

C. R. ANTHONY

Chairman of the Board and President,
C. R. Anthony Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

*EDWIN M. CLARK

President, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

PRESTON ESTEP

President, Transit Casualty Company, St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES M. KEMPER

Chairman, Commerce Trust Company,
Kansas City, Mo.

*HARRY H. LANGENBERG

President, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

SIDNEY MAESTRE

Chairman, Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. McAfee

President, Union Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo.

*WILLIAM A. McDONNELL

Chairman of the Board, First National Bank in
St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

*TOM K. SMITH

Chairman, Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

*SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Chairman of the Board, St. Louis, Mo.

EDWIN J. SPIEGEL

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Gaylord Container Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

*HUGH STEPHENS

President, Board of Curators, Stephens College,
Columbia, Mo.

JOHN S. SWIFT

Chairman, John S. Swift Company, Inc.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN L. WILSON

Executive Vice-President, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.,
St. Louis, Mo.

HOWARD I. YOUNG

President, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

SAM D. YOUNG

President and Chairman of the Board,
El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Texas

ADVISORY COUNCIL

L. RAY CARTER, *Chairman*

The Character and Personality of a Growing Insurance Institution

The directors of the General American Life Insurance Company are men of outstanding reputation, broad business experience, and genuine public spirit. They bring counsel and leadership to the officers of the Company, who are themselves men of high calibre, experienced in life insurance company management.



*POWELL B. McHANEY,
President, and Chairman of
the Executive Committee,
General American Life
Insurance Company.

Officers

OFFICERS

SIDNEY W. SOUERS,
Chairman of the Board
POWELL B. McHANEY, President
EMIL E. BRILL,
Senior Vice-President

AGENCY DIVISION

FRANK YESSER, Vice-President
Richard H. Bennett,
Field Vice-President
Carl H. Lane,
Superintendent of Agencies
Eugene V. Boisaubin, Director
of Agencies, Eastern Division
C. E. Fritsche,
Director of Agency Training
Anthony Gatzert,
Agency Secretary

GROUP DIVISION

WINBURNE M. PARIS,
Vice-President
Ray Ely, Group Actuary
L. Wayne Kauble,
Group Field Vice-President
William C. Scharinghaus,
Manager Group Policy
Administration
Stanley A. Cocklin, Manager
Group Underwriting
Edward H. Jackson, Manager
Group Sales and Service
Frank Thompson, Director of
Field Training and Service

ACTUARIAL DIVISION

OTTO J. BURIAN,
Vice-President and Actuary
Edward L. Faith,
Associate Actuary
Douglas Wood, Manager
Life Underwriting

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

JAMES H. READY, M.D.
Medical Director
G. F. Rendleman, M.D.
Assistant Medical Director

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

VICTOR F. BACHLE,
Comptroller
Edgar W. Baseler,
Associate Comptroller
Alfred D. Froning,
Assistant Comptroller
John S. Masterson, Manager
Premium Accounting
Jerome Bugger, Manager
Group Accounting
Howard A. Sanders, Manager
General Accounting
Burt H. Fehlig, Manager
Investment Accounting

INVESTMENT DIVISION

J. G. DRISCOLL,
Financial Vice-President
William R. Mead, Treasurer
and Manager Securities
Dept.
Paul K. Justus, Manager
Farm Real Estate

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

STANLEY M. RICHMAN,
Vice-President
A. William Evans,
Manager Personnel
Carol R. Scott,
Manager Advertising
Oliver Siegmund,
Manager Personal Accident
and Sickness Development
Samuel F. Doty, Manager
Home Office Building
Thomas E. Ashcraft, Auditor

LAW DIVISION

FRANK P. ASCHEMEYER,
Vice-President
and General Counsel
Paul G. Ochterbeck,
Associate General Counsel
Joseph E. Jacques, Tax Officer
A. J. Bockwinkel, Manager
Group Benefits
Elmer A. Jungclaus, Manager
Policyholders Service

SECRETARY'S DIVISION

HARRY F. ROLLETT, Secretary
Samuel C. Boggess, Jr., Manager
Budget and Purchasing
Lynn Kennedy, Manager
Service Department

Field Organization

New insurance is essential to the progress of a life insurance company. The financial strength that comes from a steadily growing volume of insurance enables an insurance company to provide its policyholders with the protection they need at lowest possible cost. General American Life's agency organization—our 544 representatives and several hundred brokers—are the men and women who apply the service of life insurance to people and their problems.

Earlier pages of this report have given details on 1956, the best new insurance year in our history. Behind 1956's record sales stand the best agency organization in our history.

The story behind that agency organization goes back to 1949. That year only four agencies out of 80 were able to produce \$1,000,000 or more in annual sales of ordinary life insurance. In 1956, a total of 40 of our 79 general agencies produced more than \$1,000,000—and 19 of the 40 produced more than \$2,000,000. Seven agencies produced more than \$3,000,000 in ordinary life sales during 1956.

This is the gratifying result of an intensive Company program begun in 1950. Its purpose was to convert our general agents from personal producers of life insurance to sales executives dedicated to recruiting and training representatives to work under them. In 1949, a majority of

our general agents were actually personal producers rather than agency builders. In 1956, a majority of them were agency builders.

To bring about this change, the Company developed its "Lifetime Security Franchise" agency contract. For the general agent, this contract is geared to building an agency. It offers no encouragement to a static organization. The idea of multiple agencies or district managers under a single general agent was introduced in order that our general agents could give qualified men a chance for agency management within their own agency and in their home community.

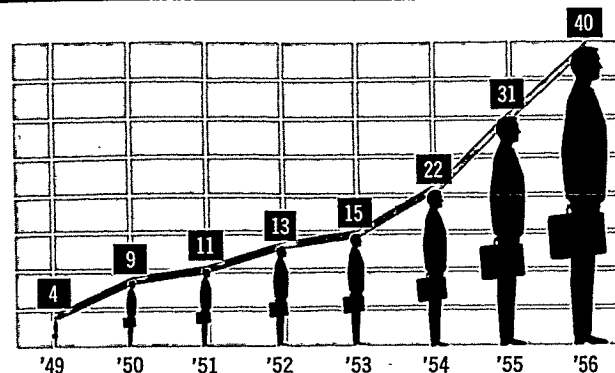
The Company maintains two programs for recruiting outstanding young men with agency management potential. One is a seven-year "Charted Career Program" for college graduates. The other is a four-year program for young men with more extensive backgrounds. In the future, most of our agency management manpower will come from these ranks. 1956 saw the first "graduate" of such a program, Marvin A. Buersmeyer, step into the management of a major agency at Omaha, Nebraska, to succeed the late Frank A. McDevitt.

During 1956, the Company established new general agencies in Fresno, California; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Sioux City, Iowa; added an agency in St. Louis and another in Detroit.



Top agency awards were won by the same agencies for the second consecutive year. Winner of the President's Million Dollar Cup for the best all-round agency was the Chicago agency of General Agent Otto A. Jeanes (right). The Los Angeles agency of Maurice Levine (left) received the Agency Achievement Cup for ranking highest in agency building performance. President McHaney congratulates both.

Growth of \$1,000,000 (or more) Agencies paid life volume



For the first time in the history of the Company a father and son team both made the life insurance industry's coveted Million Dollar Round Table. Pictured above are the winners of this unusual honor Fred F. Sale and his son, Fred R. Sale, CLU.



Frank E. Kelly of San Francisco, California led all first year men in the Company with individual life sales of \$911,652. In recognition of his outstanding achievements, he received the Recruit of the Year Award for 1956.



Glenn M. Erskine



Chester L. Hollifield



William H. Riback



James O. Ogle, Jr.



Leslie H. Crook, Jr.



Edmund F. George



Joseph W. Lauck, Jr.



Paul Cooper



George J. Evans

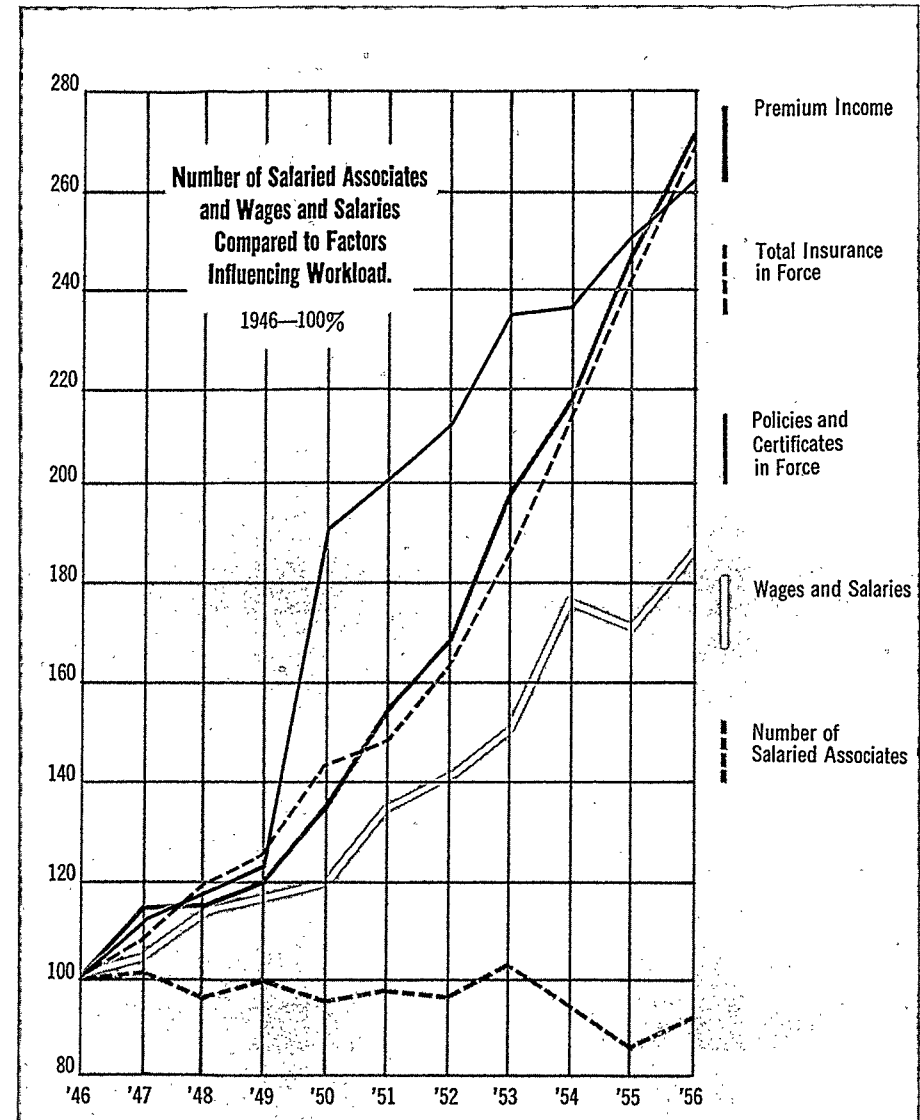
The top ten first year men pictured above add to the Company's reasons for confidence in its future growth.

An integral part of the Company's policy of "promotion from within" is helping associates to qualify for positions of greater responsibility. Pictured (left) is one meeting in a series on Group Conference Leadership, designed to develop skills necessary in higher echelons of management.



An example of how this sense of participation manifests itself in specific ways for the betterment of the Company may be found in a program called "Prospectscope." Developed from discussion in the Junior Board, an advisory committee of supervisors, Prospectscope provides an incentive and a continuing method for home office associates to supply sales agencies with prospects for insurance. Resulting sales in 1956 were the highest in Prospectscope's three-year history.

Through this simple system, home office associates experience a direct participation in the sales effort of the Company which in turn leads to a recognition of the significance of sales in the over-all progress of the Company.



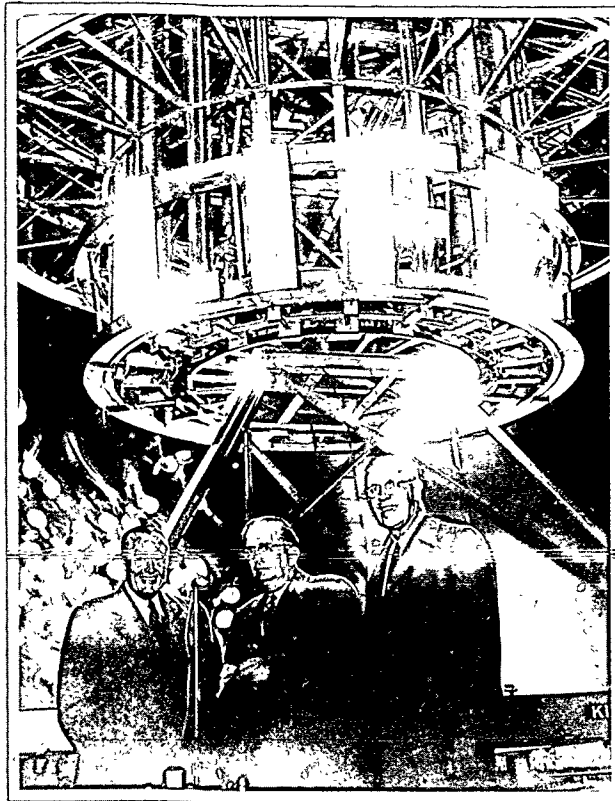
The Employees Advisory Council in session with President McHaney. Members, appointed by the President from every division of the company, meet monthly to advise concerning "methods, practices and policies" in the best interests of the company.



The Company encourages Home Office Associates to take an active part in the civic life of the St. Louis Community. Pictured here are part of the 100 dolls "outfitted" by Home Office Associates for the Salvation Army's distribution to needy children at Christmas.



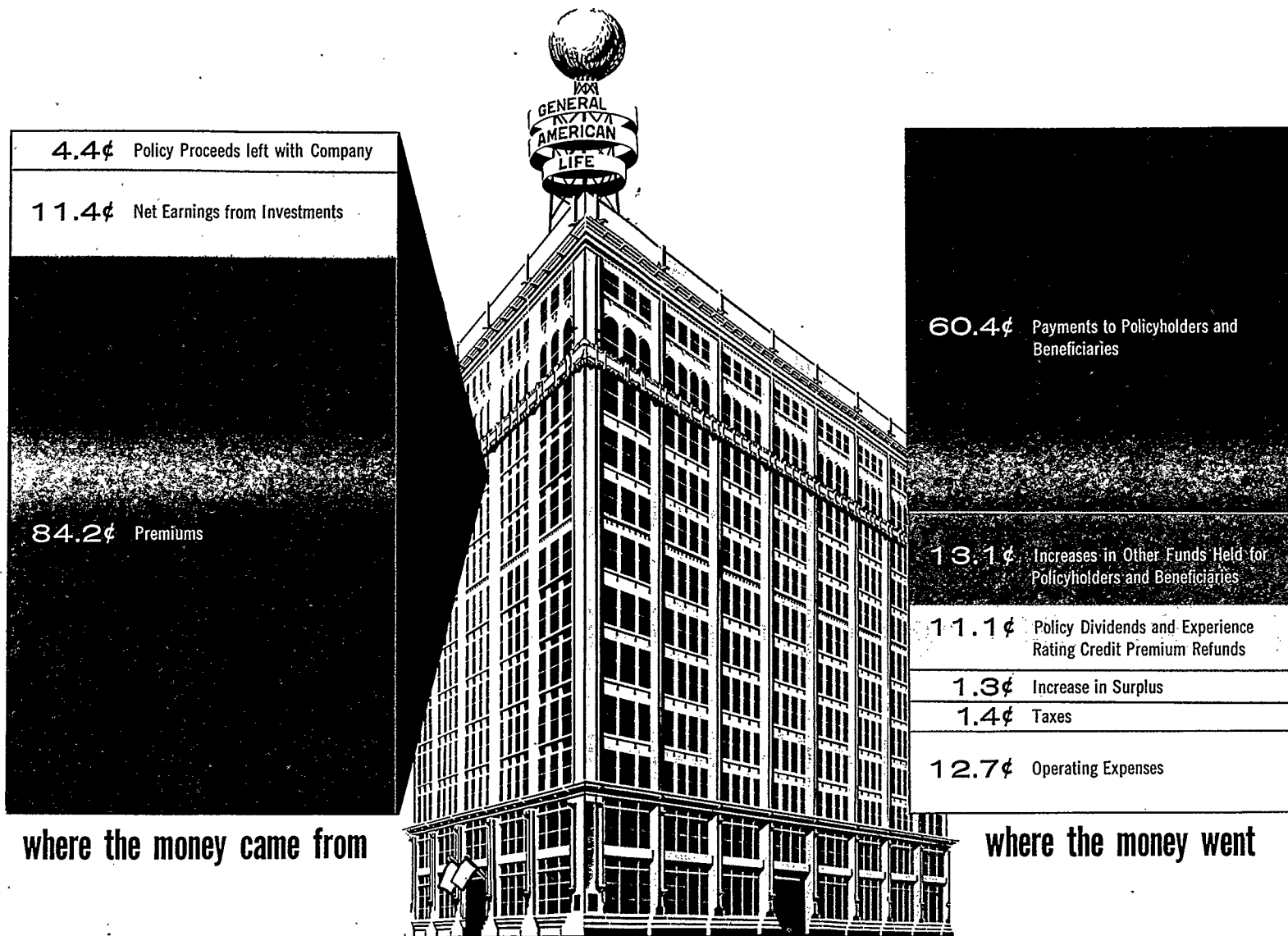
Open discussion among all members of a department can create constructive results. Out of the meetings of the Group Benefits Department (pictured right) came a record breaking number of suggestion awards. Fourteen members of the department shared \$355 in prizes for 29 awards that will enable the Company to improve efficiency and reduce operating costs.



On a rainy night in April, Mayor Raymond R. Tucker of St. Louis, shown here with St. Louis Weatherman Harry Wahlgren and Mr. McHaney, officially threw the switch to turn on the new revolving Weatherball atop the General American Life Building. This large roof-top sign has occasioned much favorable comment as an attractive addition to the St. Louis skyline. By rendering an interesting service to the community in reporting U. S. Weather Bureau forecasts the sign helps to establish positive name identification for General American Life.

Income and Disbursements

(Accrual Basis)



Income

Premiums were the major source of income
Some policy payments are left with, or returned to, the company
Investment income
Profits realized on sales or liquidation of assets
TOTAL

1956
\$54,648,257.35
2,846,959.04
9,060,530.59
211,979.21
<hr/> \$66,767,726.19

1955
\$49,386,850.91
2,307,244.82
8,727,923.67
212,818.89
<hr/> \$60,634,838.29

1946
\$20,348,216.08
1,604,625.56
6,730,975.58
1,655,471.90
<hr/> \$30,339,289.12

Expenditures and Changes in Reserves

Policy benefits were the major disbursement
Funds left on deposit benefited their owners
Taxes consumed a sizable portion of income
Operating expenses
Some sales and adjustment of values of assets resulted in losses
Current year earnings used in lien reduction
Policy reserves increased
Reserve for optional settlements on certain Ordinary policies not yet matured decreased
Group mass hazard and excess morbidity reserve increased
Reserve for mortality fluctuation increased
Reserve for fluctuation in asset values increased
Provision for funding past service annuities under Company's retirement plan

\$37,076,287.79
2,131,911.39
1,680,364.77
9,309,450.94
36,855.32
None
7,193,986.46
(-) 55,938.76
255,753.29
301,327.00
617,984.00
165,000.00
<hr/> \$58,712,982.20

\$33,588,903.37
2,025,627.48
1,471,653.21
8,356,824.89
382.13
None
5,199,803.84
115,411.39
553,012.00
531,079.00
627,870.00
177,754.14
<hr/> \$52,648,321.45

\$13,337,712.13
1,072,609.13
593,835.83
4,643,622.13
36,025.87
1,541,482.55
6,803,682.40
None
156,300.00
None
None
None
<hr/> \$28,185,270.04

Net gain before dividends and experience rating credit premium refunds to policyholders
Dividends and experience rating credit premium refunds to policyholders
Net gain after dividends and experience rating credit refunds to policyholders

8,054,743.99
7,207,383.00
847,360.99

7,986,516.84
6,981,787.57
1,004,729.27

2,154,019.08
2,037,446.26
116,572.82

Change in Surplus Funds

Surplus funds beginning of year
Refund surplus and earnings applied to retirement of stock for mutualization
Increase in surplus funds
Surplus funds end of year

9,702,829.57
None
847,360.99
10,550,190.56

8,698,100.30
None
1,004,729.27
9,702,829.57

2,545,353.33
1,196.00
116,572.82
2,663,122.15

General American Life Insurance Company

Assets

	December 31, 1956		December 31, 1955		December 31, 1946	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$	4,426,918.34 (1.9%)	\$	4,153,271.80 (1.8%)	\$	7,967,756.68 (5.2%)
Bonds: U. S. Government		23,516,992.57(10.1%)		23,915,518.14(10.7%)		64,472,783.87(42.2%)
Other Bonds		68,573,667.04(29.3%)		63,107,519.28(28.1%)		2,741,016.84 (1.8%)
TOTAL BONDS		92,090,659.61 (39.4%)		87,023,037.42 (38.8%)		67,213,800.71 (44.0%)
Mortgage Loans:						
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		67,786,585.28(29.0%)		62,139,391.94(27.7%)		39,105,147.07(25.6%)
F.H.A. Loans		41,100,200.51(17.6%)		42,868,269.76(19.1%)		18,066,556.83(11.8%)
Loans Guaranteed by Veterans' Administration		5,643,970.29 (2.4%)		6,329,069.81 (2.8%)		None
TOTAL MORTGAGE LOANS		114,530,756.08 (49.0%)		111,336,731.51 (49.6%)		57,171,703.90 (37.4%)
Home Office Building and Other Real Estate		2,329,370.22 (1.0%)		2,137,218.04 (1.0%)		1,390,040.26 (0.9%)
Stocks		None		None		918,004.75 (0.6%)
Interest and Rents on Investments						
Accrued But Not Yet Due		1,623,595.02 (0.7%)		1,523,932.69 (0.7%)		654,603.65 (0.4%)
Interest and Rents Due (None of which is past due more than 90 days)		149,236.51 (0.1%)		151,889.83 (0.1%)		112,524.50 (0.1%)
Other Assets, Principally Net Premiums in Course of Collection		5,710,251.82 (2.4%)		4,957,231.99 (2.2%)		2,206,715.19 (1.4%)
Loans to Policyholders		13,008,918.19 (5.5%)		12,931,461.98 (5.8%)		15,290,441.75 (10.0%)
TOTAL ASSETS		\$233,869,705.79 (100.0%)		\$224,214,775.26 (100.0%)		\$152,925,591.39 (100.0%)

Financial Statement

Liabilities

	December 31, 1956	December 31, 1955	December 31, 1946
Policy Reserves	\$195,253,542.61	\$188,661,636.44	\$139,518,085.10
Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance	2,142,192.96	1,956,724.73	937,076.42
Reserves for Taxes	1,465,836.76	1,355,479.82	812,851.59
Amounts Held in Escrow or for Guarantee of Contract Performance	3,678,987.89	3,657,912.12	4,415,626.85
Reserve for Accounts Not Yet Due	1,098,659.47	1,384,600.09	553,563.45
Policyholders' Dividends	7,876,588.25	6,866,949.49	2,787,996.83
Mass Hazard Reserve for Group Insurance	4,579,334.29	4,323,581.00	1,237,269.00
Reserve for Mortality Fluctuation	3,374,093.00	3,072,766.00	None
Reserve for Fluctuation in Asset Values	3,850,280.00	3,232,296.00	None
TOTAL	\$223,319,515.23	\$214,511,945.69	\$150,262,469.24
Surplus	10,550,190.56	9,702,829.57	2,663,122.15
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$233,869,705.79	\$224,214,775.26	\$152,925,591.39

Co

General American Life Insurance Company

Assets

	December 31, 1956	December 31, 1955	December 31, 1954
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 4,026,154 (1.9%)	\$ 4,153,371.80 (1.9%)	\$ 7,161,726.66 (3.9%)
Bonds: U.S. Government	23,916,216.78 (11.7%)	23,945,113.16 (10.7%)	36,471,363.67 (19.2%)
Other Bonds	96,774,742.00 (46.3%)	92,347,520.81 (42.2%)	121,946,646 (63.5%)
TOTAL BONDS	101,760,958.78 (48.2%)	116,292,633.97 (53.9%)	158,417,990 (82.7%)
Mortgage Loans			
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	17,764,165.26 (8.4%)	16,179,396.96 (7.3%)	39,363,147.27 (20.4%)
F.P.A. Loans	1,180,364.51 (0.6%)	1,184,366.76 (0.5%)	18,864,764.61 (9.9%)
Loans Guaranteed by Veterans' Administration	544,976.59 (0.3%)	4,209,682 (1.9%)	None
TOTAL MORTGAGE LOANS	19,489,506.36 (9.3%)	21,573,445.72 (9.8%)	58,228,911.88 (30.3%)
Real Estate Building and Other Real Estate	3,205,179.22 (1.6%)	3,117,036.66 (1.5%)	1,998,661.36 (1.0%)
Bonds	None	None	66,664.75 (0.03%)
Interest and Divs. on Investments			
Accrued but Not Yet Due	1,621,961.66 (0.7%)	1,521,969.69 (0.7%)	666,666.66 (0.3%)
Interest and Divs. Due	194,236.36 (0.1%)	121,969.68 (0.05%)	121,969.68 (0.06%)
Other Assets, Principally Not Payable in Course of Collection	2,736,826.88 (1.3%)	4,000,000.00 (1.8%)	3,296,612.17 (1.7%)
Loans on Policyholders	1,698,916.79 (0.8%)	1,225,166.66 (0.5%)	12,766,666.75 (6.7%)
TOTAL ASSETS	122,164,769.79 (100.0%)	122,164,769.79 (100.0%)	122,164,769.79 (100.0%)

Financial Statement

	1966-67		1967-68	
	December 31, 1966	December 31, 1967	December 31, 1966	December 31, 1968
<u>Equities</u>				
Policy Reserves	\$19,023,541.51	\$18,946,684.64	\$19,124,155.56	\$19,124,155.56
Premiums and Interest Due to Advertisers	2,142,938.95	3,946,754.73	97,835.42	97,835.42
Reserves for Taxes	5,668,826.36	3,266,272.82	6,128,348.38	6,128,348.38
Accounts Held in Escrow or for Creditors of Current Performance	3,076,997.89	2,847,812.11	6,411,626.82	6,411,626.82
Reserve for Accounts Due to Customers	1,896,650.40	1,366,640.00	12,563,265.46	12,563,265.46
Policyholders' Dividends	3,747,554.88	3,666,969.00	3,787,994.88	3,787,994.88
Mass Mutual Insurance for Group Companies	4,579,234.89	4,763,386.00	—	—
Reserve for Mortality Payments	3,779,489.86	—	—	—
Reserve for Premiums on Auto Values	3,958,288.80	3,828,826.30	—	—
Total	\$48,175,935.28	\$48,146,202.59	\$39,502,801.16	\$39,502,801.16
Surplus	26,838,265.00	9,766,257.00	2,644,123.15	2,644,123.15
Total Liabilities	\$75,014,196.29	\$57,912,459.59	\$42,146,924.31	\$42,146,924.31

A balance sheet reveals the dollar amounts assigned to the company's assets and liabilities. Also is shown any excess of assets over liabilities, which constitutes free surplus or contingency fund. Obviously, any deviation from a conservative and realistic evaluation of assets or a complete recognition of all liabilities would affect the amount shown as the company's free surplus.

Honest viewpoints may vary considerably between companies. Certain types of investments may be considered desirable by one company and less desirable by another. Various experts may differ in their appraised value of the same asset. Whereas one company makes provision for a specific type of policy obligation by setting up a reserve liability therefor, another company with the same obligation is satisfied to rely on its surplus funds to provide for it. Obviously such varying viewpoints, even though applied to the same set of facts, would produce different surplus figures in different companies. Comparison without analysis can therefore be misleading.

32

Regular Policy Reserves.

Adequate policy reserves are essential in order to meet policy obligations when they mature. Realistic assumptions as to future interest rates, expected mortality rates and operating costs in the computation of reserves assure their adequacy. Eight years ago, in 1948, regular policy reserves on older policies were reviewed and revalued realistically to accord with modern conditions. For example, most of the original reserves on these policies had required the company to earn 3.5% interest. The revaluation required a net earnings of 2.9%. The lower the rate of interest that can be assumed, the higher must be the reserves. Therefore, the revaluation in 1948 resulted in an increase of reserves of \$6,500,000. Regular policy reserves have thus been placed on sound bases in the light of anticipated experience predicated on current economic conditions.

Policy reserves at year-end 1956 totaled \$195,253,543, an increase of \$6,591,907 over 1955.

Reserves For Anticipated Losses Arising From Optional Policy Settlements.

Practically all life insurance policies provide that in lieu of lump sum settlements at maturity, optional annuity settlements are available. These guaranteed annuity settlements contained in policies issued long ago are based on interest rates and annuitants' mortality rates which are too high in the light of current experience. The result is excessive guaranteed benefits and consequently unanticipated losses to the insurance company. Your Company has made provision for these unanticipated losses by earmarking a special reserve liability now amounting to \$3,808,593.46 to cover them. This is included in regular policy reserves.

Group Mass Hazard and Excess Morbidity Reserves.

Group insurance covering large numbers of people concentrated in small areas is exposed to catastrophe hazards affecting many people simultaneously. These may result in extraordinary losses above and beyond normal expected claim rates. Special reserves, now amounting to \$4,579,334, after being increased \$255,753 during 1956, are set aside by your Company to make provision for such extraordinary losses. Companies not domiciled in Missouri often-times carry this liability as a "special surplus" item.

Reserve For Fluctuation In Asset Values.

Your Company prefers to follow the conservative practice of assuming that, as in the past, some capital losses and some losses of interest income will be experienced in the future as investment con-

ditions change. When large-scale defaults occur during periods of depression, such losses are apt to occur. To provide for such expected losses your Company follows the sound accounting practice of regularly setting aside out of its investment income into an earmarked reserve liability $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of its invested assets (adjusted for capital gains and losses) to meet such losses in the future whenever they occur. In 1956 this reserve was increased by \$617,984, and to date has accumulated to \$3,850,280, or 1.7% of its invested assets.

Mortality Fluctuation Reserve.

Over long periods in the past, there have always occurred periods of pestilence, wars and epidemics which have taken an extra toll of human life, sometimes quite substantial. These extraordinary losses of human life have been reflected in excess claim costs for life insurance companies, not contemplated in the normal expected claim rates. Your Company feels that such extraordinary losses on ordinary policies should be anticipated by setting up reserve liabilities in times when such losses are not being experienced. Accordingly, a special reserve liability of \$3,374,093 is now being carried for this purpose, representing an increase of \$301,327 during 1956. We believe that provisions for such extraordinary losses should be carried as an earmarked liability rather than be merged with surplus funds.

* * *

These are the means by which General American Life adheres scrupulously to its policy of drawing sharp distinctions between reserve liabilities and surplus. Its surplus of \$10,550,191 is free surplus and contains no hidden liabilities.

During 1956, the Company received a total of \$66,767,726 in income from premiums, investment income, etc. It paid or set aside \$58,712,982 in policy benefits, increases in policy reserves, taxes and expenses, etc. This left a net gain of \$8,054,744, as compared to \$7,986,517 in 1955. The net gain represents unrestricted funds, all known liabilities having been provided for. This makes possible the allocation of a very large proportion of the net gain for dividends and refunds to policyholders.

Dividends and experience rating credit premium refunds to policyholders in all lines accounted for \$7,207,383 of the 1956 net gain. The comparable 1955 figure was \$6,981,788. The 1956 figure included \$1,852,011 in dividends to ordinary (individual) policyholders—\$298,052 more than in 1955.

The remaining \$847,361 was added to the Company's free surplus funds. This was accomplished in the face of a tremendous increase in volume of new insurance sold which naturally involved extra expense. Such expense is written off immediately, although it is tantamount to an investment in the future.

Sales Agencies

Alabama

BirminghamJ. Orlando Ogle

Arizona

PhoenixJohnson & Johnson Ins. Agency, Inc.

TucsonKenneth J. Patzman, CLU

Arkansas

Fort SmithPaul Isaacson

Little RockHarry L. Ehrenberg

Little RockLeonard Selig

OsceolaDane Fergus

California

FresnoCharles Beers

Los AngelesMaurice Levine

Los AngelesAllen H. Ogilvie, CLU

OaklandG. F. Sterns, CLU

San DiegoMichael Chamberlain

San FranciscoGrover E. Johnson

San FranciscoDavid J. Babakan

VictorvilleWilliam A. Porter

Colorado

DenverHarry J. Pells

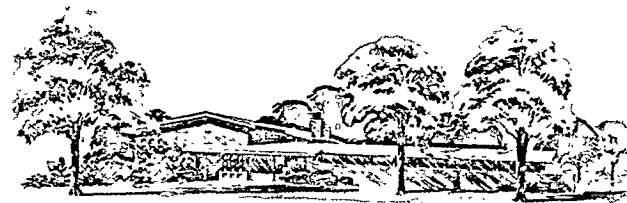
District of Columbia

Brem & Klein Agency

Florida

Fort LauderdaleJohn E. Lombardo

MiamiMiami Agencies



Georgia

AtlantaAlbert G. Foster, Jr.

Hawaii

HonoluluKamaaina Agencies

Illinois

BellevilleKenneth J. Green
BloomingtonJohn M. Holzer
ChicagoOtto A. Jeanes
East St. LouisJohn M. Carrico
RockfordWalter G. Meyers
SpringfieldDon Forsyth

Indiana

IndianapolisSpafford Orwig

Iowa

Cedar RapidsPaul S. Kohl
Des MoinesRichard Strauss
Mason CityT. H. Leaver
Sioux CityEldon W. Eberhard

Kansas

HutchinsonFred R. Kihm
SalinaRobert W. Ellis
TopekaLester R. Davis
WichitaA. Wayne Lewis

Maryland

BaltimoreJohn L. Dockman

Michigan

DetroitGeorge Coury, CLU
DetroitGerald E. Davison
DetroitPeter M. Grande

Missouri

ColumbiaHoward D. Berkley
DeSotoClaude J. Cook
Kansas CityCochran-Lowry Agencies
KennettWill B. Bragg
KirksvilleCloy E. Whitney
Poplar BluffEarl L. Graves
St. LouisHenry Buhr
St. LouisLouis J. Clark
St. LouisC. H. Gegg
St. LouisJames F. Halley, Sr.
St. LouisJack Hensley
St. LouisJames J. Roberts
St. LouisAdam Rosenthal
St. LouisFred F. Sale
St. LouisW. Stanley Stuart
SpringfieldGrant Davis

Nebraska

LincolnE. M. Heidenreich
OmahaMarvin J. Buersmeyer

New Mexico

ClaytonN. O. Brane
RoswellField Robinson, CLU

Ohio

ClevelandJ. William Van Horn
ColumbusJames E. Gilles

Oklahoma

Oklahoma CityWilliam J. Newblock
TulsaGordon Tyler

Pennsylvania

PittsburghR. R. Dodson

Tennessee

MemphisLewis C. Callow, CLU

Texas

AbileneV. E. Behrens
AmarilloThe Cooley Agency
Corpus ChristiGordon G. Mandt
DallasDennis G. Colwell
El PasoLeo R. Schuster
HoustonHarold R. Hostettler
LubbockFletcher H. Nesbitt
San AngeloHerbert B. O'Bannon
San AntonioS. J. Fisher, Jr., CLU
TylerBud Price
WacoJ. Haley Beers
Wichita FallsBullington-Mason Company

Utah

Salt Lake CityCharles L. Soelberg

State and Regional Agency Directors

FRANCIS B. PERDUEAbilene, Texas
LEONARD W. MAENDERDetroit, Michigan
WILLIAM J. DOWDFt. Worth, Texas
WOODRUFF W. WALKERSt. Louis, Missouri

JOHN G. HERRMANN San Francisco, California
C. E. BAIN Des Moines, Iowa
REX JEFFREY Los Angeles, California

Group Field Offices

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	Robert L. Dale
	Elmo R. Earls
	David B. Morse
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	Maxwell J. Loose
	Thomas H. Stewart
CLEVELAND, OHIO	James L. McKown
DALLAS, TEXAS	Wallace L. Wingfield
DENVER, COLORADO	Ronald E. Tobey
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	Robert A. Guy
	Lloyd R. Aubrey
HOUSTON, TEXAS	Peter W. Anderson
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA	Harold A. Doder
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	Ernest T. Mickey
	Lawrence T. Marcagi
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	Richard C. Mattingley
	Philip J. Anzalone
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	James R. Hall
	Walter R. Miller

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA	Frank H. Sleeper
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	William E. Biggs
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA	Sam D. Burnell
	Richard A. Alexander
	John F. Lulves
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	George W. Denton
	John T. Hermen
	Edward C. Eckhoff
	Daniel F. Moon
	Francis X. Downs
	Eugene F. Kroupa
	James G. Wright
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	J. Robert Gilbert
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	Ernst Ververloh
	Malcolm N. Eilerman

On Military Leave of Absence

Mark P. Bollinger	Norman D. Lange
Albert R. Browning	J. Wiley Moreland

Mortgage Loan Field Officers

Arizona

F. JAMES MURPHYPhoenix, Arizona

California

JACK BENSON Los Angeles, California
H. M. NORTON Fresno, California

Colorado

HASKELL POTTSDenver, Colorado

Maryland

W. O. COTTONBethesda, Maryland

Michigan

ALFRED F. TAYLOR Detroit, Michigan

Missouri

F. A. BERGER, JR. St. Louis, Missouri

Ohio

PATRICK J. McCULLOUGHCleveland, Ohio

Tennessee

H. L. MASSEY Memphis, Tennessee

Texas

JACK C. BOUCHERHouston, Texas
HARRY E. COPELANDSan Antonio, Texas
ROBERT H. TAYLOR, JR.Fort Worth, Texas
C. HAROLD WALLACEAustin, Texas
JOHN J. WOOLEMSDallas, Texas

Utah

AUGUSTUS B. C. JOHNS, JR. . . . Salt Lake City, Utah



62-30275-66

RECORDED - 21 62-80295-66

EX-107

April 18, 1957

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USN, Retired
4440 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis 8, Missouri

Dear Admiral Souers:

The annual report of the General American Life Insurance Company for 1956 has been received, and you were most thoughtful in making a copy available to me. I enjoyed reviewing it very much and want to thank you for your kindness.

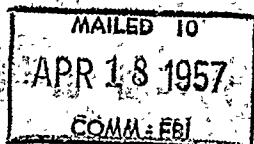
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

APR 19 10 29 AM '57
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

NOTE: Souers is on the Special Correspondent's List.

CBF:lmh
(3)



Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

53 APR 25 1957

APR 18 1957
2 DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 16, 1957

The attached Annual Report, 1956, was
sent to the Director from the General
American Life Insurance Company,
1501 Locust Street, Saint Louis 3,
Missouri.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. ATTACHED

RECORDED
INDEXED - 24

EX-107

62-80295-66

6 APR 19 1957

ack 4/18/57
CBF

December 9, 1957

G. I. R. - 30

PERSONAL

My
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, U.S.N., Retired
4440 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis 8, Missouri

My dear Admiral:

It has come to my attention that you have been elected as President of the General American Life Insurance Company, and I did want to send you this personal note of congratulations. You may take deep pride in this recognition of your capabilities, and I hope you will not hesitate to let me know if there is any way we of the FBI can be of assistance in connection with your new responsibilities.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Edgar 151

NOTE: Admiral Souers is on the Special Correspondents List.

EX. - 148

EX. - 148

ENCLOSURE

CBF:blh
(3)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

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20 DEC 10 1957

DEC 9 10 55 AM '57
REC'D READING ROOM
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62-80295-67

52 DEC 16 1957

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

correct

Admiral Souers Named To Succeed McHaney

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5 (AP).—Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USN (ret) has been elected to succeed Powell B. McHaney as president of the General American Life Insurance Co.

Mr. McHaney was killed yesterday in an auto collision in Washington, D. C.

Admiral Souers' election was at a special meeting of the insurance company's board of directors. He was chairman of the board, a position which he will continue to hold. The admiral said the company's policies would not change.

Mr. McHaney had been president of General American since 1951 and associated with the company for 21 years. Admiral Souers has been with the company since it was founded and he has been board chairman since 1954.

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star ☒ _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date 12-6-57

62-80295-67

ENCLOSURE

*only
let to Souers 12-9-57
CBH*

16
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE

SAINT LOUIS

OFFICE OF
THE
PRESIDENT

December 17, 1957

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Clayton ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

My dear Edgar:

It was most comforting to me to receive your letter of December 9, and I sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness and your expression of friendship.

You already know the very great respect I have for you personally and for the great work you have done in creating and developing the F.B.I. I know of no man in America who has made a greater contribution over the years to the welfare and security of this country than have you.

Of course the last thing I desired in life was to have to take on the responsibility of president of this Company, and we thought we were set with a fine, capable president only 52 years of age, but the Lord willed otherwise and we had no one below him to take his place. So there was no alternative but for me to accept the responsibility.

I am so sorry that I was not able to attend the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of George Washington University, which I had planned fully to do. As soon as I get squared away here the next 60 days or so, I will plan to be on hand at those meetings which I enjoy and I look forward to the pleasure of seeing you.

With warm personal regards, *SIDNEY SOUERS*

Sincerely

Sidney

Sidney W. Souers

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The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

62-80295-680
JAN 3 1958

1 auto copy

62 JAN 10 1958

PERS. FILES

esa

REC- 31

EX-108

62-80295-69

May 9, 1958

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U.S.N., Retired
4440 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis 8, Missouri

Dear Sidney:

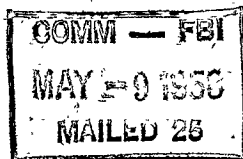
Thank you very much for your letter of May 1, 1958. I am glad to know that you found the most recent issue of our Annual Report to be of interest.

Your favorable remarks about my administration of the activities of the FBI are most generous. I assure you that I deeply appreciate this expression of confidence.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover



REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 9 1 28 PM '58

NOTE: Admiral Souers is on the Special Correspondent's List.

MLL:jc
(3)

lson _____
ardman _____
lmont _____
ohr _____
ease _____
arsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

80 MAY 19 1958

FBI
REC'D MAY 10 1958

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

OFFICE OF
THE
PRESIDENT

May 1, 1958

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Clayton	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

[Handwritten signature]

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of
your Annual Report for 1957. I have read it with
great interest.

The work load of the Bureau seems to
increase year after year, but thank goodness we
have such a capable and outstanding man of in-
tegrity directing the affairs of the F.B.I. You
have done a wonderful job and I dread to think
of the time when you will no longer feel capable
of carrying on your responsibilities. I have
often thought of this and have wondered where in
the world an adequate successor can be found.

With warm personal regards and every
good wish,

Sidney W. Souers

Sincerely

Sidney

Sidney W. Souers

SWS:md

REC- 31

62-80293-69

18 MAY 13 1958

EX-108

EXP. PROC.

MAY 5 1958

*Ack
only
5-9-58
MLH*

*Salutation chg on
sp. comm. list
5-9-58
mg*

[Handwritten signature]

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
CHAIRMAN

September 2, 1958

(4)
[Handwritten signature]

U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Will you please change your records
to show my mailing address as follows:

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U.S.N., Retired
625 South Skinker, Apt. 1402
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Thank you for your cooperation in
this matter.

Sincerely

[Handwritten signature]
Sidney W. Souers

[Handwritten mark]

SWS:md

EX-128

53 SEP 16 1958

*Souers ch'd on
sp. Comm. list
9-4-58
mg*

*Noted in
Reading Room
9/5/58 L.D.W.*

REC-46

62-80295-70

14 SEP 10 1958

[Handwritten signature]
CRIMINAL REC.

April 6, 1959

REC-92

62-80295-71

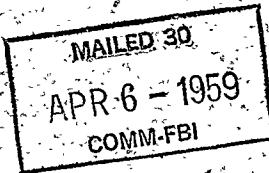
EX-136

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U.S.N., Retired
Chairman
General American Life Insurance Company
1501 Locust Street
St. Louis 66, Missouri

Dear Sidney:

Thank you very much for sending me the
copy of the 1958 Annual Report of your Company. It was
most thoughtful of you to make this available to me, and
I certainly enjoyed looking through it.

Sincerely,
Edgar



NOTE: Souers is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DWB:blr
(3)

APR 6 9 44 AM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

53 APR 10 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 1, 1959

The attached 1958 Annual Report of
the General American Life Insurance
Company, St. Louis, Mo., was
sent to the Director from the General
American Life Insurance Company,
1501 Locust Street, Saint Louis 66,
Missouri.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

[Handwritten signature]

RECORDED

*only specimens
ack 4-8-59
SWB*

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

ll
ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

REC- 92

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62-80295-71

APR 8 1959

EX-136

ll
sent 7/5

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

OFFICE OF
THE
CHAIRMAN

October 29, 1959

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

Many thanks for your letter of October 19.

Your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of
your article "Communist Illusion and Democratic
Realty" is very much appreciated. I have read
it with much interest and wish everyone in the
United States could have the privilege of re-
ceiving the message you have delivered in this
very splendid article.

I see the President is going to lay the corner-
stone for the new C.I.A. building next Tuesday.
I may be passing through Washington at that
time and if so, plan to be on hand for the event.
Perhaps you will be there - it would be a pleas-
ure to see you.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Sidney W. Souers

Sidney

Sidney W. Souers

SWS:md

REC- 99

62-80295-72

EX 105

23 NOV 4 1959

67 NOV 9 1959

70 Oct 11/3/59
8/10/59

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1959

*a Fitting Climax
to a Decade of
Growth*

Growth is a sign of business vitality. With an insurance company, it is also a measure of how well the company has served its policyholders. General American Life had three times as much individual and group life insurance in force at the end of the 1950s as at the beginning.

Life Insurance Ownership

Increased \$203,458,000, individual and group combined, in 1959. Total in force with this company passed three-billion-dollar mark, reached \$3,153,330,000 at year end.

Health Insurance

Premiums paid company for all forms of this coverage reached record high of \$29,846,000 in 1959, up 7.8% over 1958.

Financial Results

Company took in \$88,641,000 from premiums, investment earnings, etc. After paying benefits to policyholders, increasing policy reserves, and paying taxes and operating expenses, the 1959 net operating gain was \$12,603,000, up 18.6 over 1958. It is from this source that dividends are paid to policyholders.

Dividends

The unused portion of premium payments and interest earnings is returnable to the policyholders who own this mutual company. In 1959, they received a record \$11,089,000 in dividends and experience rating credit refunds, up 15.6% over 1958.

Surplus

\$1,079,000 was added to unassigned surplus in 1959, bringing year-end total for this fund — held to protect against unforeseen liabilities — to new high of \$13,183,000.

New Products

The company introduced a popular family security program, offered lower premium rates for women, added "Guaranteed Insurability" and premium insurance for adults.

New Services

An electronic data processing system speeded up "paperwork." New regional group insurance offices and new general agencies were established for better service in certain areas.

Strengthened Staff

Realignments of responsibilities among officers and divisions of the company, and the addition of qualified new technical personnel enhanced administrative efficiency in the home office and the field.

The Results of 10 Years of Increasing Service to Policyholders

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1949</u>
No. of States in Which Licensed	39	28
No. of Policy & Certificate Holders	2,183,655	852,053
Paid Policyholders & Beneficiaries	\$60,589,000	\$20,153,000
Life Insurance in Force	\$3,153,330,000	\$1,056,357,000
Total Assets	\$271,534,000	\$177,566,000
Unassigned Surplus	\$13,183,000	\$4,007,000

1959

*...to our
policyholders*

The year 1959 ended a decade of exceptional growth for your company. The last 10 years have seen the amount of life insurance in force with General American Life multiply three times. Annual income from our accident and sickness coverages has increased by 455%. We provide life and health insurance for $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many policy and certificate holders, and do business in 11 more states.

In short, General American Life is a much stronger, larger insurance company, ranking in the top 2% in its industry. What has this development meant to the policyholders who own our mutual company and whose combined savings have built up its assets to \$271,534,000? Some of the results of growth in the 1950s are summarized on the two pages before this. Here we want to discuss another aspect of our operations — that of cost.

An insurance company provides guaranteed protection against the financial consequences of death and illness. One way to evaluate its performance is by its success in keeping down the cost of that service. In this important respect, we believe General American Life can look back on 10 years of solid achievement.

Gains in Productive Efficiency

The company handles a far larger annual sales volume and much more on-going business today than in 1950. For example, we now sell four times as much ordinary (individual) life insurance. Our annual volume of group insurance premiums is about $3\frac{3}{4}$ times larger than it was 10 years ago. Yet the management of our business and all the intricate paperwork involved is taken care of by 739 salaried employees — as compared to 692 employees in 1950.

This gain in Home Office productivity has held down the expenses of doing business and the unit costs of our policyholders' insurance — despite rising salaries, prices and taxes. Output per-employee has grown because the company developed more efficient office work methods and made increased use of high-speed office machinery and electronic data processing.

The Rising Cost of Medical Care

The steady increase in the cost of medical care during the 1950s posed a severe problem for General American Life and other large underwriters of group accident and sickness (health) insurance. As claims went up, premiums had to follow.

In 1959, this company effected a major revision of group health insurance rates and dividend formulas, pointed toward a solution of the problem created by the constantly rising costs of medical, surgical and hospital care.

The Challenge of the 1960s

So much for the 1950s. We enter a new decade with the inflation-conscious public asking, "How do you save any money these days?"

\$3 billion

\$2 billion

\$1 billion

\$0

1949

1954

1959



LIFE INSURANCE
PROTECTION
TRIPLES
DURING 10 YEARS
OF
RECORD GROWTH

1959 Annual Report

**General American Life
Insurance Company**

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

HIGHLIGHTS OF 195

9

... A good year for
General American
Life Insurance
Company

General American Life is in business to provide the only guaranteed form of financial security there is—the security of life and health insurance. It provides that security to the holders of 2,183,655 individual insurance policies and group insurance certificates. On this page and the next is a summary of the company's activities in 1959.

Paid Out

A record \$60,589,337, 6.9% more than 1958, to policyholders and their beneficiaries. Included in that total: \$24,715,546 to help make up for income losses and expenses resulting from injury and illness; \$20,150,181 to survivors of deceased policyholders.

Set Aside

\$7,736,099 from 1959 premium income went into policy reserves, will be used to make future payments to policyholders or their beneficiaries. Ninety-three cents of every dollar received in premiums were paid out or set aside for future payments.

Claims

A record 139,691 claims for disability and death benefits were received in 1959.

Premiums

Policy and certificate holders paid the company a record \$73,302,230, up 7.8% from 1958. \$6,279,998 of this represented premiums from 1959 sales.

Sales Record

\$275,694,000 of new life insurance sold in 1959, of which \$122,091,000 was individual life insurance, up 10.7% over 1958. Accident and Sickness sales, measured in premiums, amounted to \$1,903,135.

Assets

Reached \$271,534,000 at year-end, a one-year increase of \$13,506,000. The major portion of the assets is invested in government bonds, corporate and tax-exempt securities, and mortgage loans.

Interest Earned

A record \$11,416,518, up 4.7% from 1958, was realized on the assets in which policyholder funds are invested until required to pay benefits—earnings that pay an important part of the cost of insurance protection.



Implicit in the question is a recognition of the likelihood of continuing high rates of taxation on personal income on the one hand, and, on the other, of awakened desires for more of the material marvels that our civilization is constantly developing to make life comfortable and pleasant. Faced with these seemingly inexorable demands on the family budget, the average family, despite its growing income, has difficulty in providing for its own financial security through the process of accumulation.

The challenge facing companies like ours in the 1960s is to make it increasingly clear to the vast American public that life insurance is, for the average family, the ideal answer to its "security" problem. Life insurance is unique. It is the only medium of thrift by which a person can create an estate immediately — the only way in which he can bring into immediate existence for the benefit of his family, the ultimate savings that he plans to accumulate if he lives. Every other form of savings requires time to accumulate. Life insurance first creates the estate and then makes possible the orderly accumulation of savings on the "installment" plan.

Too many people still do not understand that level premium permanent insurance is — by its very nature — a long-term savings plan as well as a hedge against premature death. The premiums are more than the actual cost of protection in the earlier years of an individual's policy, just as they are less than cost in the later years. The excess funds a reserve to cover the shortage in later years and to pay the amount that will eventually come due.

The policy value created is available to the policyholder whenever he needs it, to tide him over emergencies, to pay educational expenses, to provide capital, to enable him to retire, and for the countless other purposes for which families may call upon their savings.

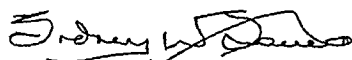
To respond to the challenge of the 60s, the life insurance business will create new forms of coverage, new methods of marketing, new administrative procedures. But the basic role of life insurance will remain unchanged — by the magic stroke of a pen to bring into immediate existence the means by which man's noblest aspirations for those he loves can be realized.

Changes on Board of Directors

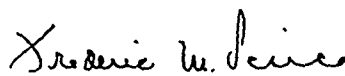
It is with regret that we report the death in 1959 of John S. Swift, distinguished chairman of the large printing company that bore his name, and a director of General American Life for 19 years.

The company was privileged to fill this vacancy on its board with August A. Busch, Jr., chairman and president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., president of the St. Louis Cardinals, and noted civic leader.

The company's success in the 1950s reflects the dedication of its directors, officers and field and Home Office associates. We express our deep appreciation for their efforts and for the constancy and support of our policyholders.



SIDNEY W. SOUERS
Chairman



FREDERIC M. PEIRCE
President



SIDNEY W. SOUERS



FREDERIC M. PEIRCE

In 1959...

"It took a great burden off my mind, while so ill. (My husband) and I would be in debt for the rest of our lives had your company not been so kind in taking care of me at those crucial times," writes a grateful policyholder who three times in two years found it necessary to invoke the benefits of her insurance coverage. Thus has she translated the dollar value of benefit payments into their intrinsic value in terms of peace of mind.

During 1959, General American Life policyholders, their families and other beneficiaries received a record \$60,589,337 in life and health insurance benefits—6.9% more than in 1958 and 3 times the amount paid out in 1949.

How much peace of mind does this add up to? For bereaved widows, for the sick, for the prudent retiree, for the proud parents who send a child off to college? In too many ways to be counted, the benefit payments of life and health insurance create and sustain human values.

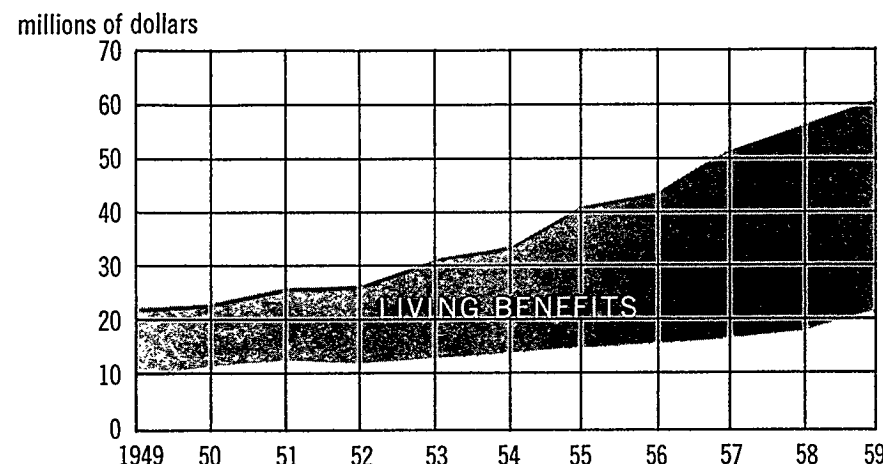
In addition to benefits disbursed in 1959, the company added \$7,736,099 to its policy reserves, funds that will be used to make future benefit payments. In effect, 93 cents of every dollar received in premiums during 1959 was either returned to policyholders or set aside for their future use.

Partly because General American Life underwrites a sizeable volume of health insurance, and partly because of the wide variety of uses which can be made of the living values of life insurance, the majority of funds paid out by your company in 1959 were paid to living policyholders, rather than the beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. This has been true every year since 1949.

TYPES OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

	1959	1949
Accident and Health Benefits	\$24,715,546 (40.8%)	\$3,649,912 (18.1%)
Death Benefits	20,150,181 (33.3%)	9,710,598 (48.2%)
Dividends to Policyholders	11,089,202 (18.3%)	3,466,395 (17.2%)
Savings Withdrawn	3,089,710 (5.1%)	2,048,293 (10.2%)
Endowments and Annuities	1,544,698 (2.5%)	1,278,255 (6.3%)
	<u>\$60,589,337 (100%)</u>	<u>\$20,153,453 (100%)</u>

Living Benefits As Related To Total Benefits, 1949-1959



During the 1950s, General American Life paid out a total of \$397,313,167 to policyholders and their beneficiaries.

\$60,589,000 Worth of Peace of Mind

PROTECTION AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF DEATH

Well understood by the American people is the traditional function of life insurance as protection against the financial consequences of untimely death. In 1959, General American Life paid out over \$20,150,181 in fulfillment of this purpose. For example, two policyholders were killed in automobile accidents less than a week after each had signed a policy application and paid the first premium. Although neither policy had been officially issued, the company paid \$10,000 to the parents of a 22-year-old mechanic and \$50,000 on the life of a 36-year-old businessman.

As a further example, another policyholder, the president of a freight line, died of a heart attack at the age of 49—three months after he had purchased one policy that led to the payment of \$46,525 to his wife and daughter, and five months after he had purchased a \$50,000 policy with his wife the sole beneficiary. He had paid \$2,656 in premiums at the time of his death.

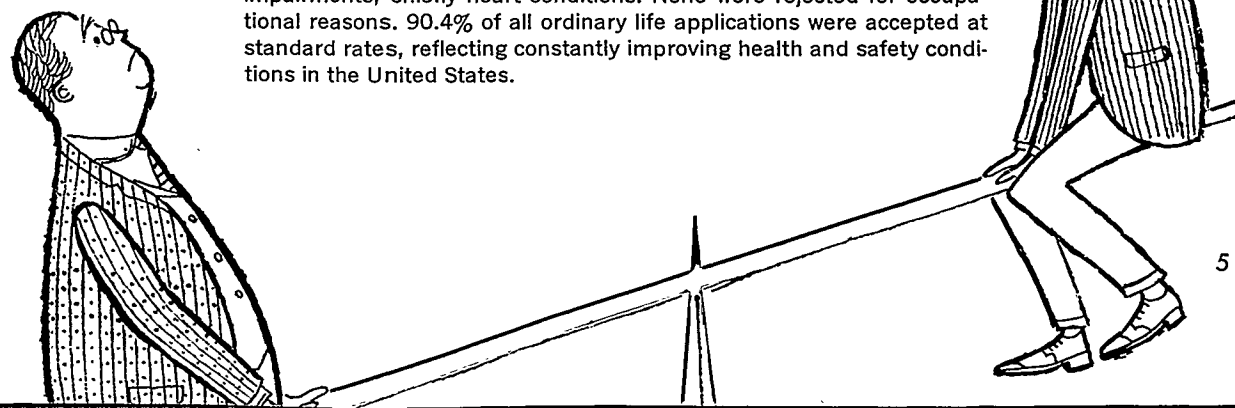
MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH— 1959 VERSUS 1949

(Ordinary Life Policies)

Cause	1959	1949
Heart and circulatory	61.8 %	62.4 %
Cancer	19.0	13.1
Pneumonia and influenza	2.7	4.0
Motor vehicle accidents	1.6	1.9
Nephritis and nephrosis	2.3	3.6
Suicide	1.6	1.4
Diabetes9	.2

The Society of Actuaries reported in 1959 on the results of a study based on figures from companies representing about three-fourths of the life insurance in the U. S. It showed that nearly half of all men and women over 30 weigh 20% more than their "best weight"—the weight at which they would have prospects for the best health and longest life. The lowest mortality was shown among people weighing 20 pounds less than the average for their age and height. The study showed that overweight persons who reduce their weight to normal levels also materially reduce their mortality hazard, for at least a period of years.

Most of the applications for new insurance declined by General American in 1959—only 1.4% of the total—were because of serious physical impairments, chiefly heart conditions. None were rejected for occupational reasons. 90.4% of all ordinary life applications were accepted at standard rates, reflecting constantly improving health and safety conditions in the United States.



THE MANY SERVICES AVAILABLE TO POLICYHOLDERS

The purchase of a policy is only the beginning of the relationship between the policyowner and General American Life. One of the largest Home Office departments is "Policyholders Service." The men and women who work there combine with the company's agents to answer questions, solve problems, perform a variety of services for policyholders.

These can be anything from the prompt payment of a death claim or hospital bill to providing skilled assistance to the owner of a paid-up life policy in selecting one of several optional ways to use his cash value savings.


"Policyholders Service" receives 64,000 inquiries a year by mail, plus another 3,400 on the telephone and almost 2,000 in person. One time it's the owner of a convertible term insurance policy wanting to convert to permanent life in order to combine savings with protection. Another time it's a policyholder who needs to withdraw some of his accumulated cash values to meet a financial emergency at home. Or it may be someone anxious to replace a lost policy, or to reinstate a policy that lapsed because the premium wasn't paid. The most frequent request of all—about 1,200 a month—is for changes in the names of the beneficiary on life policies.

Whatever the service required, "Policyholders Service" exists to provide that service, and to do so as rapidly as possible. A survey late in 1959 among policyholders who had recently availed themselves of such service reflected a gratifying "satisfaction" with it.



Four generations of one family—the Hunt family—have obtained insurance protection—and service—from General American Life. The relationship began in 1899 when Charles A. Hunt, then a farmer in Perryville, Mo., purchased a 20-payment life policy. In the years since, Mr. Hunt's son, Clarence, a St. Louis garage owner; his grandson, Richard, a draftsman; and his two great-granddaughters (all shown above) were enrolled as General American Life policyholders. So were other members of his family. Today, at the age of 90, Mr. Hunt owns the oldest paid-up life policy of the company.

POINTERS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

- 
- 1 Keep your policies in a safe place and be sure members of your family know where they are—General American Life normally settles claims within 24 hours, but it must have the policy to do so.
 - 2 If you lose a policy or it is destroyed by fire, ask "Policyholders Service" at General American Life for a duplicate. It will speed things up if you have a separate record of your policy numbers.
 - 3 Let General American Life know if you change your address. There's a space for this on your premium notice.
 - 4 Tell your dependents about your life insurance program. It was planned for their protection. They should understand it.
 - 5 Review your life insurance program with your General American Life agent at least once a year. Among other things, he can make sure new children are taken care of among your beneficiaries, that your selected income arrangement is still the best choice. When your needs change, your insurance should change too.

THE 3 USEFUL PURPOSES OF LIFE INSURANCE SAVINGS

Most policyholders regard the growing cash values in their permanent life insurance as important personal savings for them and their families, but of no great significance to anyone else. However, there is more to life insurance savings even than that.

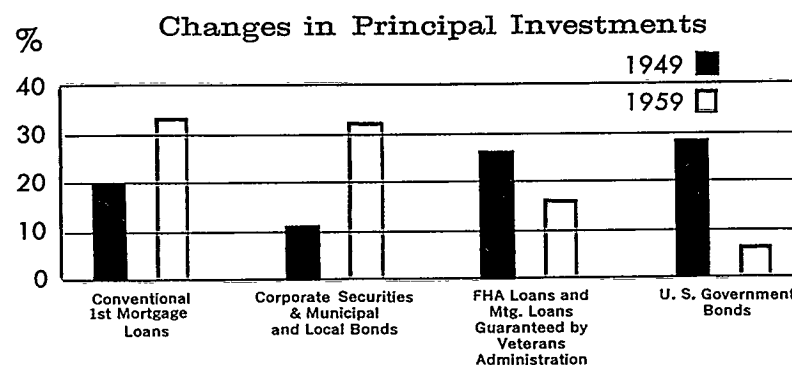
Cash values accumulate as rapidly as they do because your life insurance company and others invest the funds that guarantee the payment of future obligations on policies. These invested savings serve three very useful purposes:

1. They earn interest that helps keep down the cost of insurance protection. In 1959, 12.9% of General American Life's total income came from this source.
2. They help finance the homes, factories and services that a growing country must have. The combined savings of the 115 million U. S. owners of life insurance form an enormous investment pool. This company alone has \$134,191,000 invested in mortgages, almost all of them on residential property, and \$105,439,000 invested in the securities of business and industry and in U. S. Government bonds and municipal and other tax-exempt local bonds.
3. Because they represent savings, these investments help to curb creeping inflation.

General American Life has a major percentage of its assets (49.4% at the end of 1959) invested in first mortgage loans, most of them on new homes in relatively new suburban neighborhoods. These loans are well diversified as to location, and are of exceptionally high quality.

This investment policy reflects the company's success in pioneering the practice of obtaining conventional mortgage loans through salaried field representatives, rather than through brokers.

In 1959, General American Life directed more of its bond investments into municipal and other tax-exempt securities than ever before. This was done to reduce the impact on investment earnings of the new federal income taxes on life insurance companies. The company also made a modest start in building a portfolio of high grade common stocks. At year end, they amounted to less than 1/3 of 1% of total assets.



Skilled financial management provides maximum interest earnings consistent with investment safety.



STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1959

The Financial Picture

The statements on this page show where General American Life's money came from and where it went in 1959 as compared to 1958. Income from premiums and investments, the two principal sources, was greater in 1959 than ever before. So were payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries and the amounts added to policy reserves and, thus, set aside for future payments.

The net rate of return on the company's invested assets was 4.04% in 1959, after investment expenses but before federal income taxes and provision for future losses on investments. A new law was enacted in 1959 which substantially increased the federal income tax burden on life insurance companies. The 1959 tax reduced net investment yield after taxes to 3.44% versus 3.50% in 1958.

The comparative balance sheet on the page following shows 1959 assets of \$271,533,629 and an unassigned surplus of \$13,183,035—both new highs. Assets increased \$13,505,904 in 1959, a record gain for one year.

INCOME	1959	1958
Premiums were the major source of income.....	\$73,302,230.14	\$68,026,037.32
Some policy payments are left with, or returned to, the company.....	3,874,846.08	3,784,759.11
Investment Income.....	11,416,517.85	10,906,750.08
Profits realized on sales or liquidation of assets....	47,707.00	34,441.76
TOTAL.....	\$88,641,301.07	\$82,751,988.27

DISTRIBUTION

Paid to policyholders.....	\$29,349,953.75	\$27,500,767.03
Paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders.....	20,150,181.00	19,586,402.46
Funds left on deposit benefited their owners.....	3,379,879.45	2,790,748.36
Taxes.....	3,015,051.76	2,370,923.13
Operating expenses.....	11,322,548.01	10,997,854.06
Losses on sales and adjustment of asset values....	355.54	23,204.75
Added to policy reserves.....	7,736,098.58	7,894,898.42
Subtracted from reserve for optional settlements on certain ordinary policies not yet matured..... (—)	57,650.63	(—) 74,470.90
Added to group mass hazard and excess morbidity reserve.....	314,998.70	271,518.41
Added to reserves for fluctuation in mortality and asset values.....	676,059.00	615,968.00
Provision for funding past service annuities under Company's retirement plan.....	151,000.00	151,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$76,038,475.16	\$72,128,813.72
Net gain.....	\$12,602,825.91	\$10,623,174.55
Taxes and expenses chargeable to prior years..... \$	435,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Dividends & experience rating credit premium refunds paid to or set aside for policyholders..	\$11,089,202.38	\$ 9,590,063.80
ADDED TO SURPLUS.....	1,078,623.53	833,110.75

ASSETS	1959		1958	
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	\$ 3,461,956.24	1.3%	\$ 4,592,769.67	1.8%
Bonds: U. S. Government.....	18,581,615.79	6.8%	18,584,302.05	7.2%
Other Bonds.....	86,857,109.77	32.0%	82,374,766.09	31.9%
Total Bonds.....	\$105,438,725.56	38.8%	\$100,959,068.14	39.1%
Stocks.....	871,960.00	.3%	-0-	-0-
Mortgage Loans:				
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$ 89,842,716.10	33.1%	\$ 80,232,627.21	31.1%
F. H. A. Loans.....	40,004,861.46	14.7%	40,746,503.79	15.8%
Loans Guaranteed by Veterans' Administration.....	4,343,300.88	1.6%	5,070,532.15	1.9%
Total Mortgage Loans.....	\$134,190,878.44	49.4%	\$126,049,663.15	48.8%
Home Office Building and Other Real Estate.....	\$ 3,261,883.11	1.2%	\$ 3,059,435.23	1.2%
Interest and Rents on Investments Accrued But Not Yet Due.....	2,014,004.73	.7%	1,903,279.95	.7%
Interest and Rents Due (None of which is past due more than 90 days).....	168,526.35	.1%	142,432.51	.1%
Other Assets, Principally Net Premiums in Course of Collection..	6,164,690.62	2.3%	6,690,447.53	2.6%
Loans to Policyholders.....	15,961,003.87	5.9%	14,630,628.88	5.7%
TOTAL.....	\$271,533,628.92	100.0%	\$258,027,725.06	100.0%

LIABILITIES	1959		1958	
Policy Reserves.....	\$216,458,668.27		\$209,999,969.35	
Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance.....	3,462,611.94		2,696,434.80	
Reserves for Taxes.....	2,085,604.36		1,799,680.00	
Amounts Held in Escrow or for Guarantee of Contract Performance.....	4,144,050.09		4,008,480.01	
Reserve for Accounts Not Yet Due.....	1,638,930.58		1,434,427.90	
Policyholders' Dividends.....	15,733,086.79		12,147,737.34	
Mass Hazard Reserve for Group Insurance.....	5,422,952.85		5,107,954.15	
Reserves for Fluctuation in Mortality and Asset Values.	8,916,230.00		8,324,943.00	
Mandatory Security Valuation Reserve.....	488,459.00		403,687.00	
Total Liabilities.....	\$258,350,593.88		\$245,923,313.55	
Total to provide additional security for policyholders and beneficiaries: Surplus.....	\$ 13,183,035.04		\$ 12,104,411.51	
TOTAL.....	\$271,533,628.92		\$258,027,725.06	

INSURANCE FOR THE WIDE VARIETY OF HUMAN NEEDS



There is no such thing as a universal "best policy" in life and health insurance. One person may want maximum protection against death while another will be more concerned with potential medical expenses, and the interest of a third will be in building up a guaranteed income for retirement. In addition, the insurance requirements of an individual are more likely than not to change materially in his own lifetime.

For this reason, the company offers many different plans of coverage for individuals and for groups. Its field representatives are trained to supply the right policy, or combinations of policies, for the specific needs, income and responsibilities of each policyholder.

There is a growing awareness on the part of the insuring public of the many specific needs that can be served through life insurance. Among the most common needs that our life insurance policies are being designed to fulfill are:

- Support for Dependents in case of death.
- Retirement Income.
- Educational Expenses.
- Cash for Emergencies from the policy values.
- Mortgage Redemption in case the policyholder dies.
- Business Insurance to avoid financial problems at the death of a key executive.
- Deferred Compensation for executives.
- Accident and Sickness Expenses.
- Hospitalization Expenses.
- Disability Income when regular income ceases because of disability.
- Juvenile Savings and Protection.

As one of the nation's large underwriters of group insurance, General American Life also offers a variety of plans of group life and casualty insurance. These are available singly or in combinations. They protect employees and, in most cases, their dependents. Some plans are designed for small businesses with as few as ten employees, others for large corporations, others for labor unions, health and welfare funds and employer associations. They can provide the following kinds of insurance protection:

- Life
- Life with Paid-up Units
- Accidental Death and Dismemberment
- Weekly Indemnity Benefit
- Hospitalization and Surgical Expense
- Major Medical Expense



Policyholders who have provided their families with adequate protection in relation to their financial ability to do so are awarded "Certificates of Commendation", upon the recommendation of their agents and after review by a home office committee. General American Life started this recognition of the value of sound planning through life insurance in 1959.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF BETTER LIVING STANDARDS

General American Life steadily improves its lines of life and health insurance to accord with the nation's steadily improving living standards. Its goal is to provide immediate protection against as many as possible of the uncertainties of life while extending the benefits of insurance to the maximum number of people.

The Company introduced these new features, among others, in 1959:

GUARANTEED INSURABILITY

Guarantees to the purchaser of new life insurance an absolute right to obtain additional amounts of coverage at stated intervals in the future, at standard premium rates, regardless of his or her future health or choice of occupation. For the young man who cannot presently afford all the life insurance he needs, it is in effect a binding option on the additional insurance he may be able to invest in later on. For the thoughtful parent, it represents the one certain way he can guarantee his child the opportunity to build his own insurance estate.

REDUCED RATES FOR WOMEN

To reflect the longer life expectancy of the so-called "weaker sex", women may now buy their life insurance at lower rates than men. In 1959, General American Life lowered rates for women on our two leading ordinary life policies (Econolife and Economaster) to those of men three years younger. At some ages this amounts to as much as a 15% reduction.

FAMILY SECURITY PROGRAM

Provides the best in benefits for each member of a family, with a wide range of policy choices to fit individual needs. The rigidity of a pre-fabricated package plan for family insurance is eliminated. Premiums may be combined in a single notice. If both husband and wife are insured, children born later may be insured without evidence of the baby's insurability or good health. The Family Security Program emphasizes permanent insurance with increasing cash value savings.

In 1959, to make it more convenient to budget and pay insurance premiums, General American Life introduced combined billing. Under this system, all of a policyholder's monthly pay policies can be combined on a single premium notice. Use of the Pre-Authorized Check Plan to pay premiums grew rapidly. PAC provides for the automatic deduction of monthly premiums from a policyholder's checking account, at a savings to him in time and money. The amount of life insurance in force under this modern method of premium payment about doubled during the year, stood at \$59,160,000 at year-end.

If you desire further information about any of General American Life's insurance coverages, please contact your General American Life agent or write General American Life Insurance Company, St. Louis 66, Mo.



TRAINING THE CAREER LIFE INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE

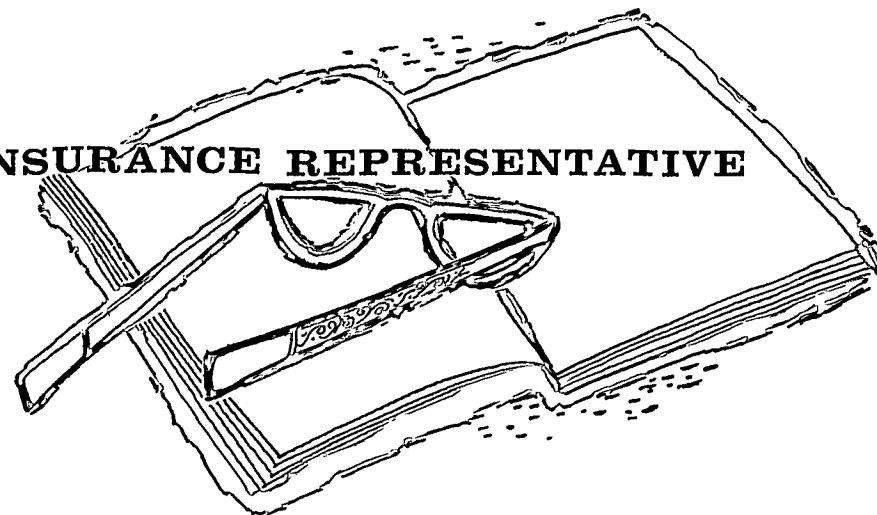
Training is one of the most important activities at General American Life. The company's twin operating objectives—a high annual volume of new insurance and continued progress in Home Office administrative efficiency—depend on highly skilled personnel.

In 1959, the company introduced a new agent development program for the use of general agents with their new men. This extends over a three-year period. It takes the beginning life insurance agent through the fundamentals of his profession, instructs him in Social Security and Veterans Insurance, and gives him a thorough grounding in various aspects of life and accident and sickness insurance. The course then moves on for advanced study in finance, economics, taxation and estate planning.

The purpose of this training is to enable the General American Life underwriter to advise clients on means of creating the most economic and useful program of financial security for themselves, their families or their businesses, and to help them combine new insurance plans with existing coverage to obtain maximum benefits.

One example of the results of past training was the fact that more than one out of five General American Life career agents qualified in 1959 for the coveted "National Quality Award" jointly sponsored by the Life Insurance Agency Management Association and the National Association of Life Underwriters. The company also extended the scholarship programs under which agents enroll in advanced courses given by the Life Underwriter Training Council, the Life Insurance Marketing Institute, and the American College of Life Underwriters.

Continuous training for agency management positions—the sales executives of a life insurance company—is effected through the use of a comprehensive, step-by-step four year company program augmented by attendance at schools of the Life Insurance Agency Management Association, and at annual management conferences conducted by the company. The selection of candidates for such training is rigorous and searching.



Company training programs for promising young college graduates interested in various executive careers in life insurance—either in the Home Office or field—continued to attract men of high caliber, and to produce "graduates" well equipped for responsible positions.

Thinking men and women require of their life insurance representatives more and more formal training . . . professional qualification and ongoing study. There is a demand not for less but for more dedication . . . more individualized service to policyowners, in view of the complexities of modern day affairs. Needs arise rapidly, change frequently.

So long as there are people with personal problems in long-term financial security that need, from an insurance man, knowledge, ingenuity, and dedication of purpose, there is full opportunity for the professional life insurance man who is fully trained in his field—dedicated to one cause—succeeding from one source.

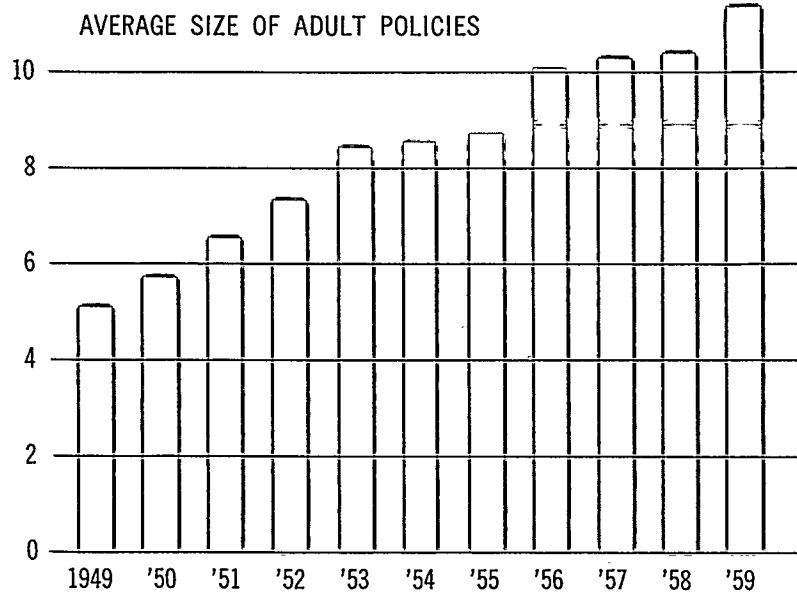
General American Life's philosophy of management is founded on the professional life insurance man—and the agency system which he made possible.

From a General American Life Trade Advertisement in 1959

THE RESULTS OF TRAINING AND DEDICATED SERVICE

Efficiency and Sales Gains

In Thousands of Dollars



While the growth in the average size adult sale depicted by this chart is attributable in part to our expanding economy, it is also a reflection of the qualifications of our trained sales representatives to provide more responsible guidance in financial security planning.

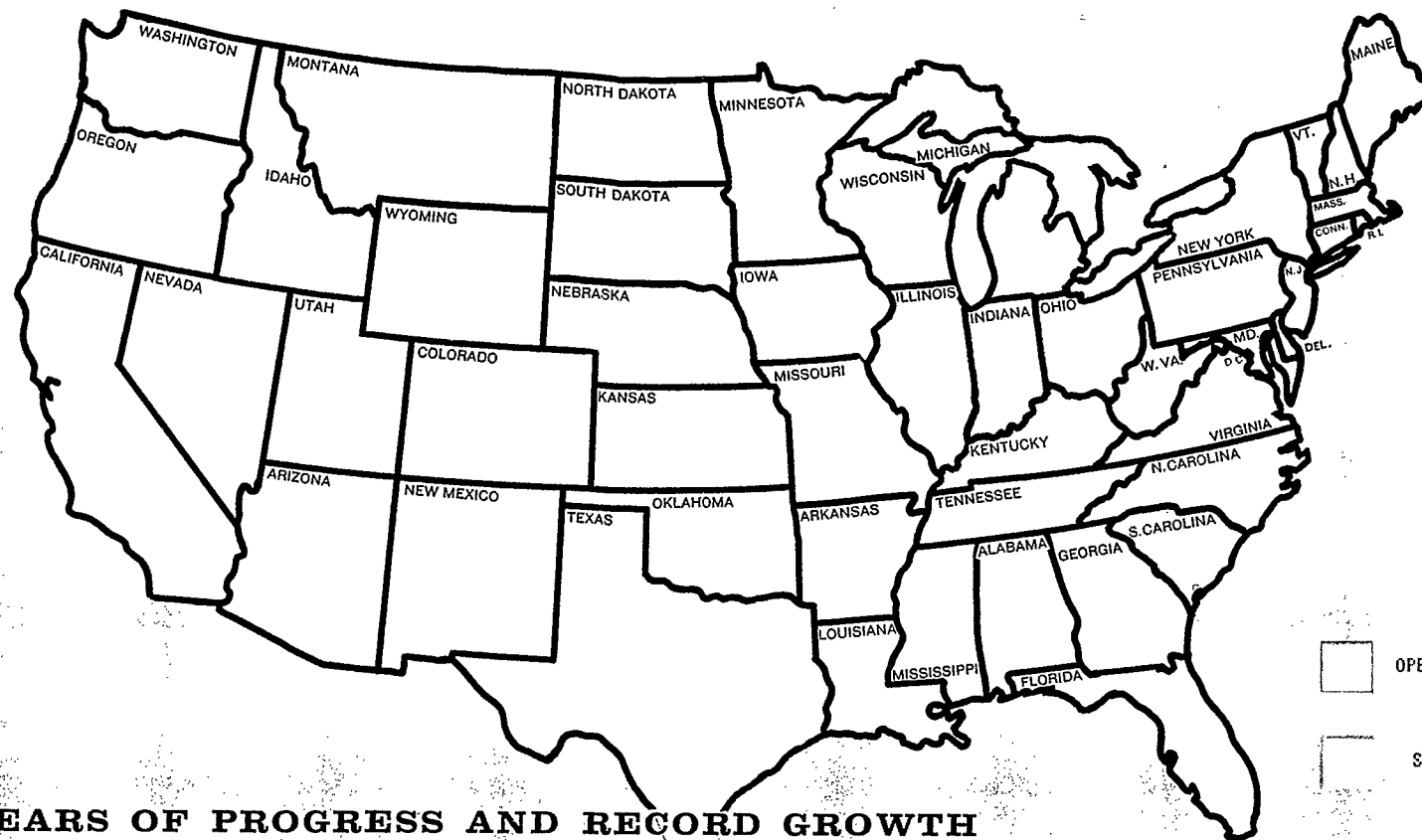
The agency force was responsible for \$122,090,900 in new individual life sales during the year, 10.7% up from 1958 and more than four times as much as ten years ago. Total annual paid premiums on accident, sickness and hospitalization insurance for individuals reached a new one-year high of \$1,148,029.

Forty-four of General American Life's agencies sold more than \$1,000,000 in individual life insurance in 1959, as compared to 36 in 1958 and only four million-dollar agencies ten years ago. The company opened a new agency in St. Petersburg, Fla., additional agencies in San Francisco and St. Louis, and registered outstanding growth in Fort Worth and San Diego.

The Adam Rosenthal Agency in St. Louis won the "President's Million Dollar Cup" as the company's outstanding general agency in 1959. This agency also led all others in paid first-year life volume and in premium income. The Michael Chamberlain Agency of San Diego won the "Agency Achievement Trophy" for the best job of agency-building in 1959.

General American Life's Group Division completed the establishment of a network of regional group offices. Working with the company's group field offices located within the respective regions, they will facilitate faster service to clients across the nation.

The Home Office successfully transferred various office functions to a new electronic data processing system. Near the end of the year, the company ordered a larger computer system installed. Other Home Office improvements included new controls over budgeting and costs, and the addition of combined billing and other improvements to the premium notice system. In 1959, the company acquired two buildings to the side and rear of the Home Office to make room for expansion during the next decade.



OPERATING AREA 1949

STATES ADDED DURING DECADE ENDING 1959

TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS AND RECORD GROWTH

There are many ways of measuring business growth. By most of them, General American Life expanded more during the 1950s than the life insurance business as a whole—in amount of insurance in force, in rate of new life insurance sales, in benefits paid to policyholders and their beneficiaries.

As a mutual company owned by its policyholders, General American Life is naturally concerned with efficient operation that will provide them with insurance protection at the lowest possible net costs. Comments from policyholders such as follow give an indication of progress in the past, and promise for the future:

"The speed with which you replied to my request left little, if anything, to be desired. My sincere compliments and thanks."

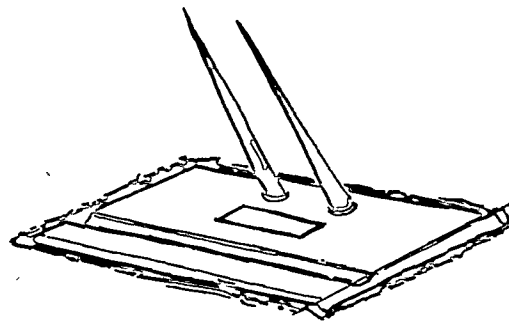
"Let me take this opportunity to thank you for the prompt and courteous service I received. An emergency existed and it certainly was appreciated."

"My request was handled with speed and accuracy and with a minimum of red tape."

"I doubt that any company could have handled my claims over the past 25 years in a manner more satisfactory than you have. You certainly have my sincere thanks and appreciation."

Notice to Policyholders

The policyholders of General American Life Insurance Company elect the members of the board of directors who, in turn, elect the officers who operate the company. Policyholders are entitled to vote on the directors, either in person or by proxy, at the annual meetings. These are held on the fourth Tuesday of each January in General American Life's Home Office, 1501 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. The 1961 annual meeting will be on Tuesday, January 24.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(First Elected to the Board in the Year Named)

SIDNEY W. SOUERS*, 1936
Chairman

C. R. ANTHONY, 1952
Chairman of the Board and President
C. R. Anthony Co.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR., 1959
President
Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
St. Louis, Mo.

EDWIN M. CLARK*, 1943
President
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

DONALD DANFORTH, 1957
Chairman of the Board
Ralston Purina Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

PRESTON ESTEP, 1953
President
Transit Casualty Company
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES M. KEMPER, 1933
Chairman
Commerce Trust Company
Kansas City, Mo.

SIDNEY MAESTRE, 1953
Chairman
Mercantile Trust Company
St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. McAFEE*, 1951
President
Union Electric Company
St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM A. McDONNELL*, 1950
Chairman of the Board
First National Bank in St. Louis
St. Louis, Mo.

FREDERIC M. PEIRCE*, 1958
President

TOM K. SMITH*, 1940
Chairman
Boatmen's National Bank
St. Louis, Mo.

EDWIN J. SPIEGEL, 1953
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Gaylord Container Corporation
St. Louis, Mo.

HUGH STEPHENS*, 1937
President
Board of Curators
Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.

JOHN L. WILSON, 1951
President
Universal Match Corporation
St. Louis, Mo.

HOWARD I. YOUNG, 1948
President
American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

SAM D. YOUNG, 1952
President and Chairman of the Board
El Paso National Bank
El Paso, Texas

*Member of Executive Committee

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Chairman
Sidney W. Souers
President
Frederic M. Peirce
Senior Vice President
Emil E. Brill
Senior Vice President
and Chief Actuary
Otto J. Burian

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Victor F. Bachle
Controller
Thomas E. Ashcraft
Auditor
Kenneth E. Delf
Manager, Investment Accounting
Herbert K. Myers
Manager, Cost Analysis and Control
~~Howard A. Sanders~~
Manager, General Accounting

ACTUARIAL DIVISION

Edward L. Faith
Vice-President and Actuary
James C. McIntyre
Assistant Actuary
Jack M. Hannaford
Assistant Actuary
Oliver Siegmund
Manager, Personal Accident
and Sickness Development
Douglas Wood
Manager, Life Underwriting

ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING DIVISION

E. Lee Trinkle, Jr.
Assistant Vice-President
Edgar W. Baseler
Manager, Systems Planning
Alfred D. Froning
Manager, Electronics Planning
Louis Ebenreck
Manager, Tabulating
Burt H. Fehlig
Manager, Premium Collection

AGENCY DIVISION

Frank Vesser
Vice-President
Richard H. Bennett, CLU
Field Vice-President
Carl H. Lane
Superintendent of Agencies
C. E. Bain
Director of Agencies
Eugene V. Boisabain
Director of Agencies
Charles E. Fritsche
Director of Executive and
Employee Benefit Plans

GROUP DIVISION

Winburne M. Paris
Vice-President
L. Wayne Kauble
Group Field Vice-President
Robert N. Stabler
Assistant Vice-President
and Group Actuary
Maxwell J. Loose
Director of Group Sales
Dean Williams
Associate Group Actuary
Stanley A. Cocklin
Group Secretary
Myron W. Drummond
Manager, Group Underwriting
Edward H. Jackson
Manager, Group Sales and Service
Jerome P. Bugger
Manager, Group Policy
Administration

INVESTMENT DIVISION

J. G. Driscoll
Financial Vice-President
William R. Mead
Treasurer and Manager,
Securities Dept.

Paul K. Justus
Assistant Treasurer and Manager,
Farm Loans
H. Edwin Trusheim
Assistant Treasurer and Manager,
City Loans

Roland T. Roland
Assistant Treasurer

LAW DIVISION

Frank P. Aschemeyer
Vice-President and General Counsel
Paul G. Ochterbeck
Associate General Counsel
Joseph E. Jacques
Tax Officer
Elmer A. Jungclaus
Manager, Policyholders Service
William F. Lohman
Manager, Group Benefits

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

Stanley M. Richman
Vice-President
A. William Evans
Director, Recruitment and
Development
William C. Fischer, Jr.
Manager, Personnel
Carol R. Scott
Manager, Advertising

SECRETARY'S DIVISION

Harry F. Rollett
Secretary
Samuel C. Boggess, Jr.
Manager, Home Office Building
and Purchasing
Lynn Kennedy
Manager, Service Department
John S. Masterson
Coordinator, Records Management

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

James H. Ready, M.D.
Medical Director
G. F. Rendleman, M.D.
Assistant Medical Director

DISTRICT GROUP OFFICES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA...Robert F. Schnatmeier, Group Rep.
920 Fulton Federal Bldg.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.....David B. Morse, Manager
903 Comer Building

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.....Thomas H. Stewart, Manager
1561 The Field Building

CLEVELAND, OHIO....Lawrence T. Marcagi, Jr., Manager
815 Superior Avenue, N. E.

DALLAS, TEXAS.....Wallace L. Wingfield, Manager
1810 Commerce Street

DENVER, COLORADO.....Harvey M. Altman, Group Rep.
655 Broadway Building

DES MOINES, IOWA.....William E. Biggs, Manager
423 Grand Avenue

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.....Robert A. Guy, Manager
17320 W. Eight Mile Road.....Elmo R. Earls, Ass't. Mgr.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.....Harold B. Doder, Manager
3520 Montrose Blvd.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI...Edward C. Eckhoff, Manager
4324 Main Street

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS....C. Lyle Cormack, Manager
711 Wallace Building

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.....Richard C. Mattingley, Mgr.
3350 Wilshire Blvd.....Lloyd C. Aubrey, Ass't. Mgr.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.....Walter R. Miller, Manager
3387 Poplar Avenue

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.....Frank X. Downs, Manager
2915 Classen Blvd.

PITTSBURGH, PA.....Ewing C. Bashor, Manager
515 Park Building

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS....Ernst H. Venverloh, Manager
109 Lexington Avenue

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.....John T. Hermen, Manager
1501 Locust Street.....Daniel F. Moon, Ass't. Mgr.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF....Philip J. Anzalone, Manager
433 California Street.....Frank K. Jorgensen, Ass't. Mgr.

REGIONAL GROUP OFFICES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.....J. Robert Gilbert, Manager
1561 The Field Building (Midwestern Regional Office)

DALLAS, TEXAS.....James F. Temple, Manager
1810 Commerce Street (Southwestern Regional Office)

PITTSBURGH, PA.....Frank E. Thompson, Manager
515 Park Building (Northeastern Regional Office)

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.....George W. Denton, Manager
1501 Locust Street (Central Regional Office)

MORTGAGE LOAN FIELD OFFICES

AUSTIN, TEX.
Donald L. Smith.....205 W. 7th

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Patrick J. McCullough.....1215 Superior Bldg.

DALLAS, TEX.
John J. Woolems.....6138 Berkshire Lane

DENVER, COLO.
Edward Q. Wood.....655 Broadway

DETROIT, MICH.....17320 West Eight Mile Road
Alfred F. Taylor Southfield, Mich.

FRESNO, CALIF.
H. M. Norton.....614-16 Fulton-Fresno Bldg.

HOUSTON, TEX.
Jack C. Boucher.....3520 Montrose Blvd.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Jack Benson.....811 W. 7th St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
H. L. Massey.....715 Union Planters Bank Bldg.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA
F. James Murphy.....4710 N. 16th

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Augustus B. C. Johns, Jr.....State Exchange Bldg.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Harry E. Copeland.....507-08 Milam Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
F. A. Berger, Jr.....1501 Locust St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
John E. Bohling.....7720 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md.

SALES AGENCIES THAT SERVE OUR POLICYHOLDERS

General Agencies:

ALABAMA

Birmingham.....J. Orlando Ogle
Montgomery.....John T. Dale

ARIZONA

Phoenix.....Johnson & Johnson Ins. Agency, Inc.
Tucson.....Kenneth J. Patzman, CLU

ARKANSAS

Little Rock.....Harry L. Ehrenberg
Osceola.....Dane Fergus

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.....E. S. Benson Insurance Agency

CALIFORNIA

Fresno.....Michael Sivick
Los Angeles.....Maurice Levine
Los Angeles.....Allen H. Ogilvie, CLU
Oakland.....G. F. Sterns, CLU
San Diego.....Michael Chamberlain
San Francisco.....Gerald L. Gilson
Frank E. Kelly
Edward I. Price
Donald R. Williams
Victorville.....William A. Porter

COLORADO

Denver.....Harry J. Pells
Greeley.....Spencer S. Trent

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.....Brem & Klein Agency

FLORIDA

Ft. Lauderdale.....Chester L. Hollifield
Miami.....Miami Agencies,
William R. Roelmeyer, CLU
St. Petersburg.....Harold R. Dormada

GEORGIA

Atlanta.....Carlton M. Conarro

HAWAII

Honolulu.....Kamaaina Agencies

ILLINOIS

Belleville.....Kenneth J. Green
Bloomington.....Frank Insurance Agency
Chicago.....Otto A. Jeanes
East St. Louis.....John M. Carrico
Highland.....Albert L. Tschannen
Rockford.....Walter G. Meyers
Springfield.....Don Forsyth

INDIANA

Indianapolis.....Spafford Orwig

IOWA

Cedar Rapids.....Paul S. Kohl
Davenport.....Louis P. Kruzick, CLU
Des Moines.....Richard Strauss
Mason City.....T. H. Leaver
Sioux City.....Eldon W. Eberhard

KANSAS

Topeka.....Charles W. Ransom
Wichita.....A. Wayne Lewis, CLU

MARYLAND

Baltimore.....John E. Lombardo

MICHIGAN

Detroit.....Richard S. Acre
James W. Cannon
George Coury, CLU
Edward G. McDonald
Irwin R. Zemon

MISSOURI

Columbia.....Howard D. Berkley
DeSoto.....Claude J. Cook
Kansas City.....Cochran-Lowry Agencies
Kennett.....Will B. Bragg
Kirksville.....Cloy E. Whitney
Poplar Bluff.....Earl L. Graves
St. Joseph.....Homer O. Green

Neqsho. St. Louis.

Ivan A. Dale
Henry Buhr
Louis J. Clark
George H. Fletcher
Edward J. Garlich, CLU
Chauncey H. Gegg
James J. Halley, Sr.
Carlos E. Harrison, CLU
Louis W. E. Laudel
John A. Maginn
James J. Roberts
Adam Rosenthal
Fred F. Sale
W. Stanley Stuart
V. Randall Workman
Pearce H. Young
Grant Davis
William A. Seabough

Springfield.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln.....E. M. Heidenreich
Omaha.....Marvin J. Buersmeyer

NEW MEXICO

Clayton.....N. O. Brane
Roswell.....Walter G. Haut

OHIO

Akron.....Vernon L. Woodrum
Cleveland.....J. William Van Horn
Columbus.....James E. Gilles

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City.....William J. Newblock
Tulsa.....Gordon Tyler

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh.....Robert R. Dodson
William E. Powell, Jr.

TENNESSEE

Memphis.....Lewis C. Callow, CLU
Nashville.....James E. Fly

TEXAS

Abilene.....Behrens & Behrens

Amarillo.....The Cooley Agency
Corpus Christi.....Gordon G. Mandt
Dallas.....Dennis G. Colwell
El Paso.....Leo R. Schuster, Sr.
Fort Worth.....Raymond B. Atherton
Travis Smith
J. Harold Sharpe
Houston.....Harry deYbarrondo
William Strauss, Jr.
San Antonio.....S. J. Fisher, Jr., CLU
Tyler.....Bud Price
Waco.....J. Haley Beers
Wichita Falls.....Bullington-Mason Company

UTAH

Salt Lake City.....Charles L. Soelberg, CLU

State and Multiple Agency Directors:

LEONARD W. MAENDER
Detroit, Michigan

FRANCIS B. PERDUE
Ft. Worth, Texas

O. BOYD EWING
Houston, Texas

WILLIAM D. STAYTON
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

WOODRUFF W. WALKER, CLU
St. Louis, Missouri

JOHN G. HERRMANN
San Francisco, California

ERNEST B. LE GRANDE
Missouri

JOHN FORD
Southern California



DAN RIVER
First in American Fabrics



MCDONNELL Aircraft Corporation



Boyle



BRIGGS
BEAUTY WAH!



BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO.

Transit Casualty Company
ST. LOUIS 1 MISSOURI



KELLEY
HAYES



OZARK AIR LINES



FOLLANSBEE STEEL CORPORATION



MATERIAL SERVICE CORPORATION



SCULLIN STEEL CO.
A DIVISION OF UNIVERSAL MARION CORPORATION



BANK BUILDING CORPORATION

STUPP BROS. BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY

Public Service COMPANY
ST. LOUIS



NSA
SAFETY EQUIPMENT HEADQUARTERS



W. F. Hall Printing Company



BANK OF ST. LOUIS

The Boatmen's



DAY-BRITE
LIGHTING FIXTURES



Retail Bakers' Insurance Trust Fund
OF THE
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION LOCAL No. 2

Philadelphia Gas Works
Division of
The United Gas Improvement Company



Hardin-Simmons University

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
HERALD AMERICAN

BUTCHERS, SAUSAGE MAKERS
AND PACKING HOUSE WORKERS
LOCAL NUMBER 545 WELFARE FUND



**INTER-COUNTY TELEPHONE
& TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

**A CROSS SECTION OF
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE
Group
POLICYHOLDERS**

**Automotive, Petroleum and
Allied Industries
Employees Welfare Fund**

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF ST. LOUIS - SHOPS AND MILLS WELFARE FUND

Commerce Trust Company

**SCOTT, FORESMAN
AND COMPANY**



Anthony's
A. J. ANTHONY CO.



PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY



Famous-Barr co.



BOTTLERS' LOCAL UNION No. 187

Alligator



HARDING-WILLIAMS

COOK PAINT & VARNISH COMPANY



GRAPHIC ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, Inc.

4537 WEST PINE BOULEVARD • ST. LOUIS 8, MISSOURI • FOrest 7-0388



EL PASO NATIONAL BANK

HILB & Co.

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

GALLERY CHEMICAL COMPANY



PACIFIC COAST COFFEE ASSOCIATION
SUITE 722 • MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BUILDING • 485 CALIFORNIA STREET • YUKON 6-0267 • SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA



CAMPBELL-EWALD COMPANY

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.

LOCAL 250 JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES
PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY



WINDER, GEORGIA



Pulitzer Publishing Company



TRADE

CARWOOD

62-30295-73

ENCLOSURE

RA
April 4, 1960

REC-59

62-80295-73

ECT-VE

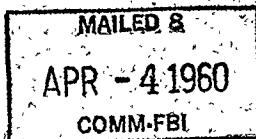
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U. S. N., Retired
Apartment 1402
625 South Skinker
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Sidney:

The 1959 Annual Report of the
General American Life Insurance Company which
you sent has been received. Your thoughtfulness
in making this available is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely,
Edgar

APR 4 3 49 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI



NOTE: Souers is on the 'Special Correspondents' List.

NHC:ldg/jo

APR 11 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 30, 1960

The attached 1959 Annual Report
of the General American Life
Insurance Company was sent to
the Director from General American
Life Insurance Company, 1501
Locust Street, Saint Louis 66, Mo.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Attachment
hbb

REC-59

62-80295-73

18 APR 6 1960

CRIME REC.

RECEIVED - TOLSON
F B I

MAR 30 11 13 AM '60

REC'D DE LOACH
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
MAR 30 12 34 PM '60
MAR 30 11 13 AM '60
F B I
MAR 30 5 06 AM '60
MAR 30 3 25 PM '60

C
SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

B
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

May 4, 1960

REC-78

62-80295-74

EX-105

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U. S. N., Retired
Apartment 1402
625 South Skinker
Saint Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Sidney: SOUERS

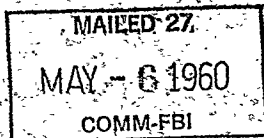
Your very cordial letter of April 22, 1960, has been received, and I am pleased that you found my testimony in connection with the annual budget request interesting.

Your generous comments concerning this Bureau are indeed appreciated, and I want to express to you the thanks of the devoted men and women of the FBI. The dedicated efforts of all my associates have played a major role in whatever success we have achieved, and all of us will continue to strive to be worthy of your trust.

I hope this finds you in the very best of health.

Sincerely,

Edgar



NOTE: Rear Admiral Souers is on the Special Correspondents' List.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

HHA:ldg;HWG:rpv
(3)

13 1960

REC'D

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

OFFICE OF
THE
CHAIRMAN

April 22, 1960

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

It is always most interesting to read your testimony in connection with your annual budget request and I appreciate your kindness in sending it to me.

The work of the Bureau has grown tremendously over the years and the one thing that worries me most is where will we go to find a successor for our present Director? No one knows better than I how careful you have been over the years to keep your Bureau in the right perspective in a democracy. There have been times when high government officials have almost pressed on you powers which you and I would consider dictatorial. It has taken a strong man to conduct the business of the Bureau effectively and one who is ever alert to resist powers which would be inimical to the best interests of our form of government and to the Bureau itself.

While I recognize that no one is indispensable in this life, yet the country is going to be faced with a real problem when it is forced to select a new Director of the F.B.I.

I wish you long life and the best of health. *so we will not be faced with that problem*
With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

EX-105

Sidney W. Souers

11 MAY 9 1960

SWS:md

REC.D

*ml changed
5-4-60
gws/mj*

*md (scd)
ack 5-4-60
HHA/ldg*

HHA

 GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY ST. LOUIS

62-80295-75

BRIGGS
BEAUTYWARE



BUTCHERS, SAUSAGE MAKERS
AND PACKING HOUSE WORKERS
LOCAL NUMBER 545 WELFARE FUND

LOCAL 250 JOURNFMEN AND APPRENTICES
PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY



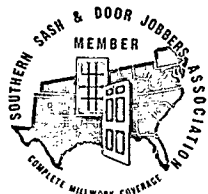
Transit Casualty Company

ST. LOUIS 1 MISSOURI

GRAPHIC ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, Inc.



FRANK BLOCK ASSOCIATES.



ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.

MATERIAL SERVICE



PACIFIC COAST COFFEE ASSOCIATION

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF ST. LOUIS - SHOPS AND MILLS WELFARE FUND

INTER-COUNTY TELEPHONE
& TELEGRAPH COMPANY



BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE Co.



ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

CAMPBELL-EWALD COMPANY



VULCAN MATERIALS COMPANY



TENSION ENVELOPE CORPORATION



BANK BUILDING CORPORATION



Angelica UNIFORMS

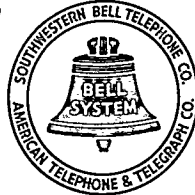
ALAMO IRON WORKS
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS
HOUSTON, TEXAS
DALLAS, TEXAS
FORT WORTH, TEXAS



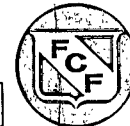
CLEVELAND FEDERATION OF
Musicians



PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY



OZARK AIR LINES



SCULLIN STEEL Co.

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK

The Boatmen's



STUPP BROS. BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY



Public Service COMPANY



"To offer soundly-conceived forms of financial protection against the hazards of death, old age, and disability . . . at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound management;

"To render prompt, efficient, courteous and helpful service to policyholders and beneficiaries;

"To provide constructive counsel and guidance in the use of personal insurance and annuity coverages toward the achievement of individual and business financial security;

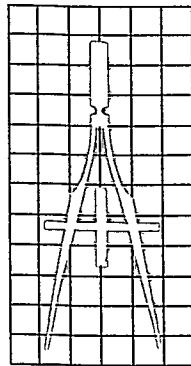
"To invest funds prudently and in the long-range interest of the national economy . . ."

From an address by Frederic M. Peirce, president, General American Life Insurance Company, before the American Association of University Teachers of Insurance, (defining The Responsibility of the Insurance Industry).

ON THE COVER



Symbols of the three major areas of progress initiated in 1960 are shown on the cover at right. The dividers and graph symbolize creation of new products and improvement of old; perforated tape symbolizes advancement in electronic equipment; the symbolic head represents a stronger home office and sales team.



1960 ANNUAL REPORT



GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY • SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

8/1968

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A short description of General American Life Insurance Company illustrates how it meets the responsibilities defined on the cover leaf. This company:

PROTECTS against financial loss by supplying two basic forms of insurance to both individuals and groups — life insurance and health insurance. The company issues many different plans of coverage including pensions and annuities.

ACTS as a stabilizing influence, socially and economically, by encouraging people to plan for contingencies and to save systematically, and by investing the funds that flow to it from its many policyholders — thus helping to finance business, government, and the individual home buyer.

IS OWNED and controlled by its policyholders (a mutual company). The company issues, in general, participating policies. These entitle the individual policyholders to share in surplus earnings through dividends that reflect the difference between the premium charged and actual experience.

OPERATES as a legal reserve company, under insurance laws that specify the minimum basis for the reserves the company must maintain to guarantee the financial security of its policyholders.

General American Life is a leading company in its field, one of the select few with more than **three billion dollars** of life insurance in force. The company maintains its Home Office in St. Louis, Mo., is licensed in 39 states.

In Brief

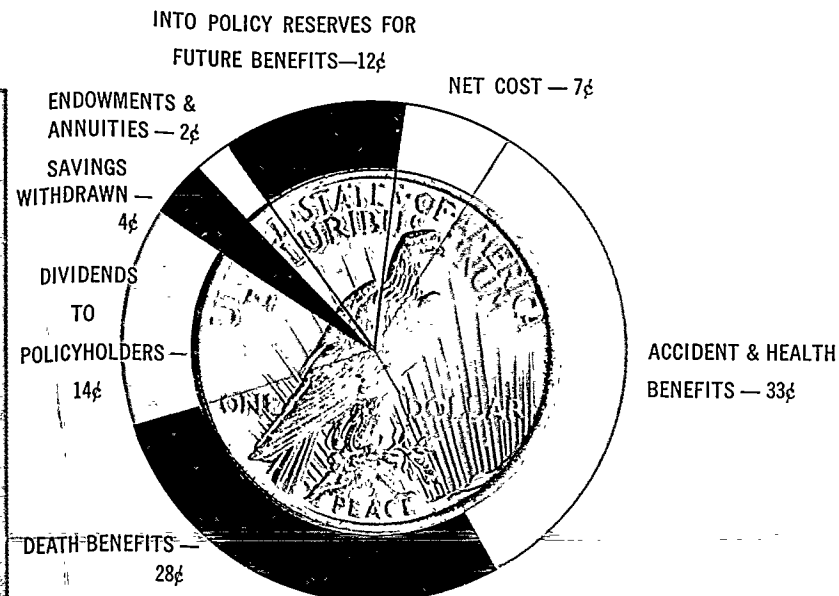
STANDING AS OF DECEMBER 31:

	1960	1959
Life Insurance in Force.....	\$3,249,187,000	\$3,153,330,000
Total Assets.....	\$ 288,499,000	\$ 271,534,000
Unassigned Surplus.....	\$ 14,465,000	\$ 13,183,000

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEAR:

	1960	1959
No. of Policy & Certificate Holders.....	2,371,000	2,186,000
Paid Policyholders & Beneficiaries.....	\$63,055,000	\$59,439,000
Added to Policy Reserves for Future Payments.....	\$ 9,139,000	\$ 8,829,000
Operating Expenses.....	\$11,165,000	\$11,323,000
Taxes.....	\$ 3,067,000	\$ 3,015,000
Income from Premiums.....	\$77,443,000	\$73,302,000
Income from Investments....	\$12,481,000	\$11,417,000
Income from All Sources.....	\$94,478,000	\$88,641,000
Increase in Surplus.....	\$ 1,282,000*	\$ 1,079,000

*After payment of \$10,466,000 in dividends and experience rating credit refunds to policyholders.



Only 7 Cents Per Dollar of Premium . . .

THE LOW NET COST OF GUARANTEED INSURANCE PROTECTION

Few policyholders realize how small a part of their premium dollars goes for taxes, salaries and commissions, and all the other expenses of operating the business.

93 cents of every dollar General American Life received in premiums in 1960 were either paid out to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year (81 cents), or put into reserves to use in making future benefit payments (12 cents).

Insurance protection can be supplied at the low net cost of 7 cents on the premium dollar because General American Life also received substantial income from the interest earned by investing the assets held to meet future obligations to policyholders.

General American Life publishes an annual report so policyholders and the public may have a record of the year just past, a summary of the company's future prospects, and information on new developments in insurance that can help them to improve their own insurance coverage.

The annual report also serves another purpose. The reader who is familiar with life insurance company operations and wants to judge the performance of the company that underwrites his insurance contract may well base his judgment on the answers to such questions as these:

Are you developing new forms of insurance that take into account the rapid social and economic changes of this period and how those changes have affected the kind and extent of financial protection required by the insuring public?

Is your company organized to provide prompt, efficient service to policyholders and beneficiaries?

Are you holding down the cost of your life and health insurance policies by taking advantage of opportunities to improve the efficiency with which you handle the work of planning and processing policies and dealing with finances and investments?

In your investments of the accumulated savings of your policyholders, have you been able to achieve a combination of security against loss with a rate of return or interest that produces enough income to substantially reduce their premium payments?

Answers to those and other questions about General American Life Insurance Company will be found in this letter from the chairman of the board and the president, and in later sections of the report.

1960...

To Our Policyholders

Nineteen-sixty was another year of expanding service. General American Life made significant progress in carrying out its basic responsibility — providing guaranteed protection against the financial consequences of disability and death, and offering a means by which men and women may systematically create personal savings for retirement or emergencies.

General American Life protected more policy and certificate holders in 1960 than ever before, and paid living policyholders and the survivors of deceased policyholders a record total in benefit dollars. At year end, the amount of individual and group life insurance in force was at a new high. The company's financial position was strengthened by the addition of record amounts to assets and to unassigned surplus — the excess of assets over liabilities that provides an extra margin of safety against unforeseen losses. (The dollar totals involved in the foregoing can be found in the "Highlights" on Page 1.)

INCOME FROM PREMIUMS AND INVESTMENTS — UP

A steady growth in annual income reinforces the stability of a life insurance company. Here, too, 1960 was a record year — in the income from premiums paid for life and health insurance (individual and group combined), and in the amount of income earned on the invested savings of our policyholders. The after-tax rate of return on invested assets was slightly higher in 1960 than in past years, despite the 1959 increase in federal income taxes on life insurance companies.

<i>Income from:</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>
Premiums for Life Insurance, Endowments & Annuities.....	\$45,873,000	\$43,456,000
Premiums for Health (Accident, Sickness & Hospitalization) Insurance.....	\$31,569,000	\$29,846,000
Income Earned by Invested Assets.....	\$12,481,000	\$11,417,000

UPWARD SALES TREND AT YEAR END

Although premium income for all lines increased 5.6% in 1960, the mild business recession was a factor in a slight decline in the volume of new sales of individual and group life insurance as compared with 1959.

In the last quarter of the year, however, the volume of individual life sales, and the number of group sales moved ahead of sales recorded in the last quarter of the year before.

It is our expectation that this upward trend will accelerate in 1961.

THE 1960 "PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM"

So much for the 1960 operating and financial results. They do not, however, touch on the year's most significant activity at General American Life — the changes and improvements in three key areas of our business.

New products were developed to supplement established lines of life and health insurance. New men were added to the sales force and the executive and administrative staffs. New methods were introduced to bring about more efficient operations in the Home Office in St. Louis.

Policyholders may ask why so much activity was concentrated in a single year. Our purpose was twofold. The 1960 "preparedness program" equipped General American Life for a more aggressive approach to meeting the public's insurance needs in this period of unusually rapid social and economic change. It was also a necessary preliminary to the vigorous growth that we anticipate the company will have in the next few years — 1961 included.

A HIGHER "AVERAGE" NEED FOR INSURANCE

Much has been written about the expanding population of the 1960s and its probable effect on business and industry. However, more is happening than simply an over-all increase in numbers of people. New social and economic influences are at work.

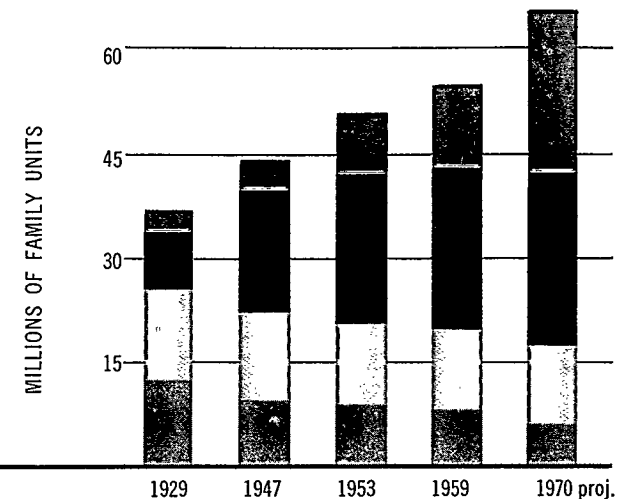
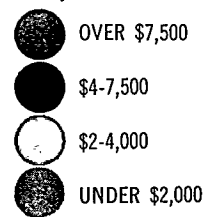
For example, the educational level has begun to move up every year and will continue to do so. The same is true of the percentage of technicians and skilled craftsmen in the U. S. work force. A new middle income market is emerging with new tastes and desires, new buying habits, new patterns of living. This is having a profound influence on every business — and none more so than life insurance.

The insurance products designed for this market as well as the agents who serve it must be qualified to meet a wider range of financial and personal problems. The so-called "average" market for life insurance is being rapidly up-graded.

We must plan, too, for a marked increase in the number of young households which traditionally provide the choicest prospects for life insurance. Of the various age groups, the fastest-growing are the young adults of marriageable age (20 to 24) and the late teen-agers. We know the members of those groups will have somewhat different goals and standards from their predecessors. We must be able to offer somewhat different patterns of insurance protection to fit the cloth of their needs.

With a national business, General American Life must also consider the increasing degree to which the U. S. population is concentrated in the large metropolitan areas. And within those areas, the population is becoming ever more decentralized or suburbanized. Both conditions bear on the proper location and internal organization of our vital sales agencies.

INCREASE IN FAMILY INCOME



RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EXPANSION

The energies of virtually everyone in the Home Office were required to carry out the study, planning and work that went into the 1960 "preparedness program." It is hard for anyone not in the life insurance business to appreciate how much research and how many man-years of computations are required to prepare new life and health insurance coverages. Yet this was only a part of the 1960 activity.

The Home Office staff was also bolstered with accountants, methods analysts, electronic programmers, top administrators and actuaries. Services to policyholders and beneficiaries were surveyed to make sure they were fast, efficient, and courteous. Developing a model system for budget analysis and expense control, and preparing to use a more advanced, much faster electronic computer — the IBM 7070, were also highlights of 1960.

FOURTEEN NEW SALES AGENCIES IN 1960

While all that was underway, the Group Divisions were reorganized and the Agency Division extended by the setting up of 14 new sales agencies in seven states.

The company developed a new approach for general agents to use in attracting promising young men and women to careers in life insurance selling, and a more comprehensive program for training new agents. This covers such modern realities as the need for integrated programming of life and health insurance. The basic threat to family financial security is not death or disability as such. It is loss of income — regardless of cause.

A BANNER YEAR COMING UP

The "New Products", "New Men", and "New Methods" of the 1960

"preparedness program" are described later in this report. The program's end result is that General American Life is now better equipped to meet the needs of the insuring public — and at the lowest possible net cost.

These are reasons why we expect 1961 to be a good year for life and health insurance in general, and a banner year for General American Life.

THE REAL CHALLENGE OF THE 1960's

Our confidence in the growth in store for the company is, in part, predicated on the vast market for life insurance that exists even today. Despite the sales gains of the 1950's, the average insured family in the U. S. owns only about \$12,000 in life insurance — or less than two full years of income. Yet life insurance makes up a majority of the assets most men leave their families.

There remains a substantial distance to travel before most American families have obtained genuine financial security. Therein lies both our responsibility and our challenge in the 1960's.

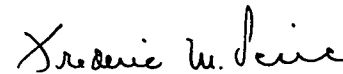
DEATH OF HUGH STEPHENS

It is with regret that we report the death last October 5, at the age of 82, of Hugh Stephens of Columbia, Mo., a member of our Board of Directors since 1937, longer than all but two of the members. Mr. Stephens was also chairman of the board of curators of Stephens College.

In conclusion, we express our appreciation to our directors, officers, and field and Home Office associates for their work in behalf of General American Life in 1960 and to our policyholders for their interest and support.



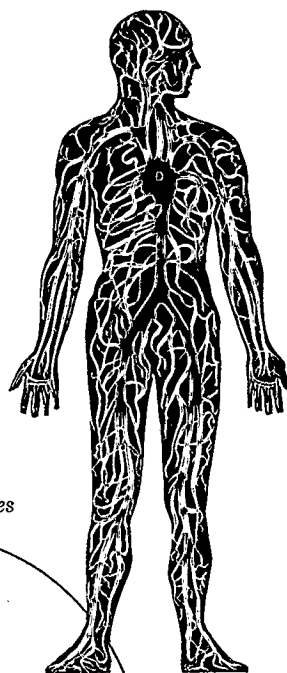
Sidney W. Souers
Chairman



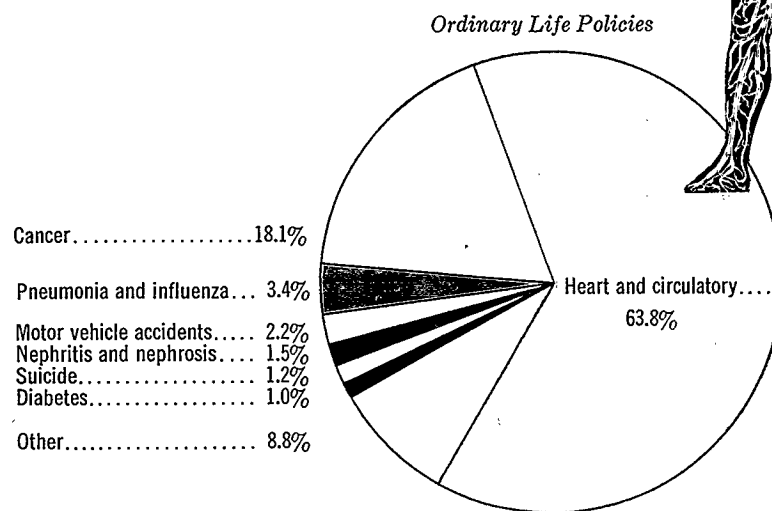
Frederic M. Peirce
President

For the Benefit of It's Policyholders

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE IN 1960:



MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960



TESTED

... its own efficiency by a sampling of policyholder opinions on claim payments and other services. The response was gratifying. Ninety-seven per cent expressed approval. Each of the few questions or complaints was thoroughly investigated. Life and health insurance benefit payments relieve hardship and worry about the future. There is no excuse for delay, and General American Life has always prided itself on being prompt in its payment of claims as well as in other services to policyholders.

INCREASED

... the interest rate on dividends and policy proceeds left on deposit with the company from $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$.

MOVED NEARER

... completion of the final accounting of the affairs of the old Missouri State Life Insurance Company. The accounting was to have been completed in 1948. It has been delayed by a lawsuit filed by holders of certificates of stock in the long-defunct company. (Missouri State Life was a stockholder-owned corporation whereas General American Life is a mutual company owned by policyholders.) A 1960 ruling by the State Supreme Court of Missouri on a stockholder appeal brought a final court decision in sight.

EXPERIENCED

... no significant change in the death rate among ordinary policyholders. Death benefits were paid under 12 policies in force less than a year. One example: A San Francisco maintenance foreman died in an automobile accident after paying \$260.70 in premiums for 11 months. General American Life delivered its check for \$30,000 to his widow and small son.

A LIFE INSURANCE CHECK LIST . . .

Here are ten suggestions from the Institute of Life Insurance, the central source for insurance information, for families who want to make the best use of their insurance policies:



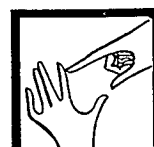
Be certain your beneficiaries are up to date. Circumstances may have changed since you bought your policy. You may want to reconsider your earlier decisions.



Save on premium payments. If you are mailing payments on a monthly basis you can save five to six percent by adopting other methods of payment. (At General American Life, policyholders owning over \$100,000 of life insurance save by using the company's Pre-Authorized Check Plan for the automatic deduction of monthly premiums from their checking accounts.)



Consider adding a "common disaster clause." This specifies how the insurance company is to pay proceeds if a husband and wife lose their lives in the same accident. Without this clause, the insurance may not be paid as the policyholder would have wished because there may be a question of which one survived the other.



Know your choices for using dividends. Some policyholders apply dividends to premiums. Others take them in cash; or buy additional units of paid-up insurance to add to over-all family protection; or leave them with the company where they earn interest (3½% at General American Life) and grow into a tidy emergency fund.



Mothers have dollar value, too. Families today often have life insurance on wives, recognizing that they, as their husbands, have measurable economic value the family would have to replace in the event of their death. (Women may buy General American Life's leading ordinary life policies at lower rates than men.)



Don't straitjacket your beneficiary. If your policy specifies income payments rather than a lump sum settlement, consider what would happen in case of an emergency. You can add a release clause permitting withdrawal of portions of the principal by the beneficiary.



Count your life insurance in retirement planning. When you reach retirement age, the cash values in your policies may be used to supplement other retirement income such as a company pension and Social Security.



Remember that a family with young children needs additional protection against the possibility of the loss of the father. (Many of General American Life's policyholders have met this need with the company's "Family Security Program". Many, too, are using our new Guaranteed Insurability Rider to guarantee their children's ability to obtain insurance in the future.)



Use term life insurance only to cover temporary protection needs — a mortgage or loan, for example. Permanent life insurance policies with their growing cash values are designed for your longer needs.



Will your family receive full value of your estate? They can . . . but only if you have earmarked sufficient life insurance to cover such specific expenses as unpaid bills, installment accounts, loans, mortgages, medical and other expenses, and taxes. Otherwise your home or other property may have to be sold hurriedly, possibly below market value, to provide immediate cash at the time of your death.

Are you developing new forms of insurance that take into account the rapid social and economic changes of this period and how those changes have affected the kind and extent of financial protection required by the insuring public?

MANY OF THE COMPANY'S PRESENT INSURANCE PLANS WERE IMPROVED

General American Life offers many life and health insurance coverages that assist the individual, the family, and the business corporation in achieving financial security. Life and health insurance do their most effective job for a policyholder when they are tailored to his specific needs and income. This is the responsibility of General American Life's trained agents.

In addition to the new products described on the next page, the 1960 "preparedness program" led to significant improvements in established plans of insurance, including:

A REDUCTION IN COST ON THREE FORMS OF COVERAGE:

- A. Most Annual Premium Life Policies of \$7,500 or More — premium rates were lowered because administrative and handling costs per policy are little different for large policies than for small ones. This principle, already applied to the "Econo" series of whole life policies, was extended to practically all new life policies in 1960 (except 5- and 10-year term policies, mortgage redemption policies, and pension trust policies). Example: the reduction amounts to \$1 per \$1,000 per year, or \$15 a year on a \$15,000 annual premium life policy.
- B. Single Premium Annuities — the life income an annuity provides is of special interest to the growing numbers who are looking forward to retirement. General American Life strengthened the competitive appeal of its annuity contracts by a detailed actuarial review of interest factors and mortality experience that bear on annuity rates, followed by the calculation of lower rates. Example: under the old rates, a

man age 60 could obtain a monthly annuity for the rest of his life of \$53.40 from a single, lump sum payment of \$10,000. Now that same payment will provide \$60.80 a month for life.

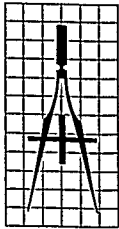
- C. Non-Occupational Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance — the premium rate for this coverage, written in conjunction with group life insurance, was reduced approximately 30 per cent.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS WAIVED IN CERTAIN INSTANCES:

The health of both men and women in the fast-growing younger age brackets is improving constantly. As a result, at such ages the cost of medical examinations, in certain instances, no longer justifies their use. In 1960, the limit on the amount of life insurance that may be purchased without medical examination by a person from age 1 to 25 was raised to \$25,000. Limits for most other ages under 40 were also increased.

HIGHER CEILING FOR ADDITIONAL (DOUBLE) INDEMNITY BENEFIT:

For a small additional premium, a life insurance policy may carry a "rider" providing for the payment of an additional amount equal to the face of the policy — if death is caused by accidental bodily injury and occurs before the anniversary of the policy nearest the insured's 65th birthday and within 90 days after the accident. In 1960, the maximum policy amount that can be matched by "double indemnity" was increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000.



IN 1960 . . . AND FIVE IMPORTANT NEW PRODUCTS WERE DEVELOPED

General American Life devoted more man-hours in 1960 than ever before to the actuarial studies, market research, and underwriting judgments required to develop five significant new insurance products. Each will serve a genuine need that exists among one part or another of the insuring public.



A LIFETIME INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY HOSPITAL EXPENSE INSURANCE PLAN

. . . with unusual features that answer the needs of people of all ages, including the senior citizen group. This plan is guaranteed renewable for life, and may be purchased up to age 75. Premiums may be increased only by class. Benefits are constant, even at the older ages. Another plus factor: the range of choice among benefits. The insured may purchase a complete program of hospital expense insurance or simply fill in gaps in present coverage. Surgical fees and doctor fees for hospital visits are optional. The cost of this permanent protection is surprisingly low.

AN UNUSUAL AND FLEXIBLE NEW PENSION PLAN

. . . and a low-cost answer to business pension problems. Part of an employee's pension is derived from a special General American Life ordinary life policy that matures for its cash value at his retirement age; the rest from an auxiliary or supplementary fund deposited with this company or set up with a trustee. Employers may postpone payments into the auxiliary fund in bad times, make them up later. The company also developed new rates for other pension plans and pension annuity policies in 1960.

A NEW DECREASING TERM LIFE POLICY

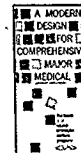
. . . without the usual base of permanent life insurance found in most policies of this type, and thus, the least expensive way to cover temporary needs for insurance protection. This policy is not a substitute for permanent life insurance. It is designed only for uses where the risk the policyholder should insure against will cease to exist at the end of

some months or years. Example: coverage to meet whatever remains due on a mortgage or is required to complete a son's college education. The amount of life insurance goes down as the dollars needed to cover a specific purpose decline; the premium remains level throughout the premium paying period. If the need for permanent protection arises, the policy may be converted into a permanent plan regardless of the occupation or health of the insured.

A NEW GROUP LIFE PROGRAM

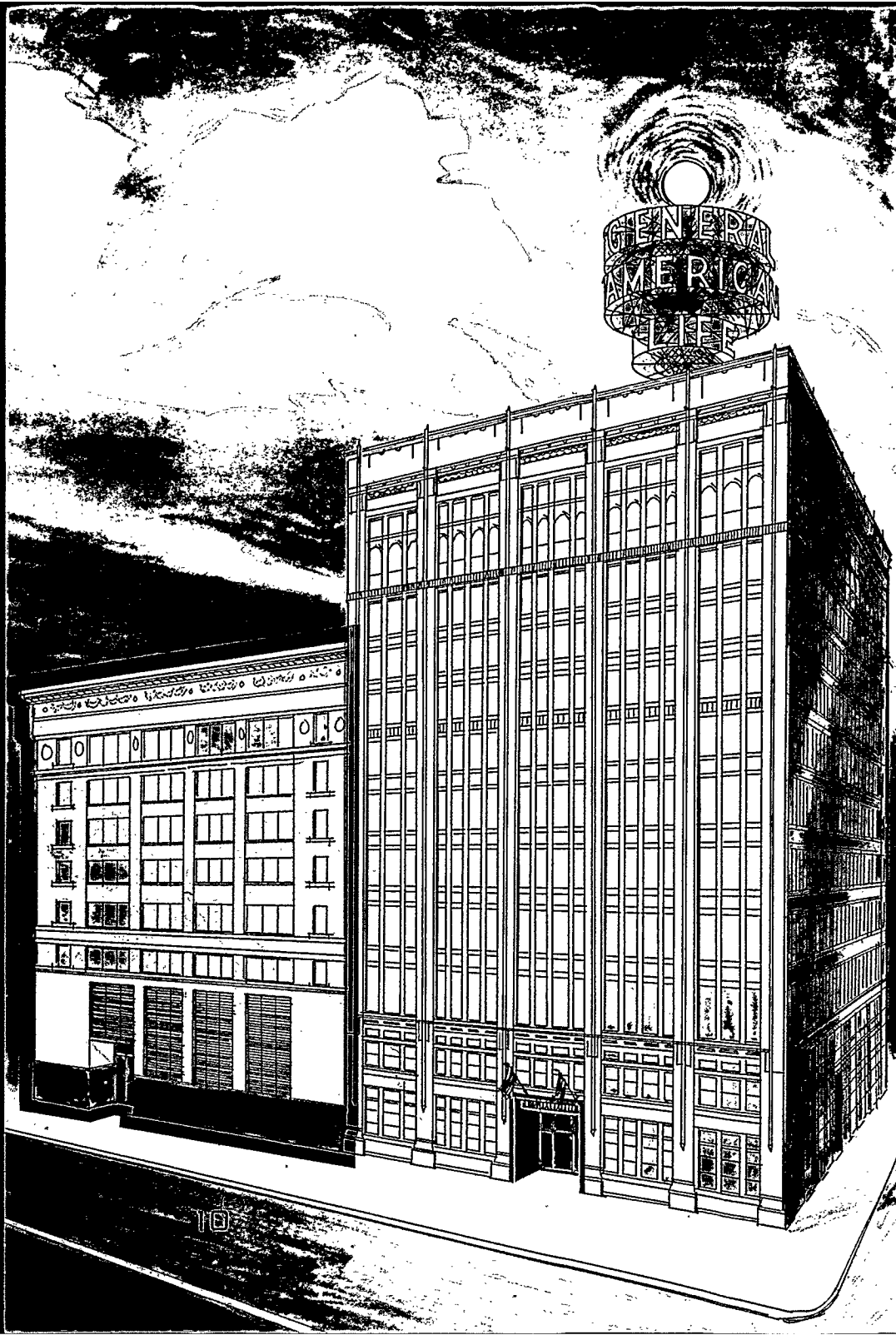


. . . that permits realistic amounts of this form of insurance so monthly income benefits will bear a reasonable relationship to earnings. The new program also provides expert money management for beneficiaries — without cost. General American Life will administer the principal, add interest, and pay a guaranteed regular income under any one of four optional plans. As individual insurance contracts contain the same options, group life insurance can now be made a more integral and useful part of an individual's financial security program.



A NEW MODERN DESIGN OF "COMPREHENSIVE" GROUP MAJOR MEDICAL

. . . that replaces rather than supplements basic plans of group hospital and group medical expense insurance, and extends the range of protection to cover the expenses of severe illness or accident up to a maximum of either \$5,000 or \$10,000. There are 16 standard plans from which companies with 25 or more employees can engineer group major medical coverage to meet their particular needs. With hospital and medical care costs steadily increasing, various types of controls have been incorporated in the newer forms of major medical insurance to maintain as much stability as possible in insurance costs. General American Life's new plans contain both the traditional and the newest forms of such controls, all optional to the purchaser.



Is your company organized to provide prompt, efficient service to policyholders and beneficiaries?

1960 SAW A STRONGER HOME OFFICE

The 1960 "preparedness program" developed personnel as well as products. General American Life was expanding the essential "equipment" of a service institution — its qualified manpower — to match continued growth in the volume of its business and in the demand from policyholders, beneficiaries and sales agencies for many kinds of service.

New positions were created and filled to insure the efficient distribution of new products via the company's sales agencies. Examples were the appointment of a director of health insurance sales and a director of executive and employee benefit plans.

The life underwriting department was strengthened with the addition of an outstanding executive in that key field. New administrative manpower was added to the general accounting department, where insurance funds are handled; and to electronics planning, systems planning, and tabulating. The company started a middle management recruiting program to supplement college and other established forms of recruiting.

The new plans of group life and health insurance described on Page 9 were accompanied by major improvements in the organization of the company's large group division. The division itself was separated into two divisions — Group Sales and Group Operations. Group Operations received new actuarial and administrative personnel. Group Sales developed a closer working relationship between salaried personnel in the company's district and regional group offices and commissioned salesmen in its general agencies.

General American Life also had some success in overcoming the serious shortage of actuaries — the mathematicians of life insurance who de-



TEAM . . . COMBINED WITH A STRONGER AGENCY FORCE

sign policies and determine rates. Within a few weeks, a record number of our actuaries in the intermediate stage of their training will take the difficult final examinations for fellowship in the Society of Actuaries.

Home Office work space was increased by taking over several floors of an 8-story adjoining building as a storage area. General American Life purchased the building, modernized the interior, and leased all of the space not immediately needed to another company.

And, looking further to the future, a Marketing Committee of top company executives began a long-range analysis of social and economic trends in the U. S. and in the insurance business — a preliminary to decisions that will guide General American Life's progress in years ahead.

□ The most direct contact with General American Life's policyholders is maintained by its agency force, a key factor in the company's growth plans and a center of attention during the 1960 "preparedness program." Policyholders sometimes ask, how important is the agent to his company? The answers can be summed up as follows:

The life insurance agent is more than "important." He is essential to the very functioning of the principle of insurance. It is his efforts, for example, that spread the company's policyholders over a wide enough area so local conditions or catastrophe will not cause a severe deviation in the average mortality experience. (The death rate among policyholders is one of the main factors that determines the cost of life insurance to policyholders.) It is his efforts that maintain the constant flow of premium in-

come that allows insurance companies to avoid liquidating their securities in bad times when cash calls are heavy and when liquidation would mean a loss on the invested assets of policyholders.

General American Life's emphasis on agency expansion and on the education and training of its new agents was underlined in 1960 by the appointment of a new, well-qualified director of agency development.

The 1960 program also saw the development of new methods of compensation to help bring young men through to success, coupled with new visual material to aid general agents in the selection of promising young men. Aptitude and vocational interest tests for potential life insurance salesmen are widely used in the selection process.

A three-year training program, administered by the general agent with the help of the home office, educates the General American Life agent in the technical aspects of life insurance, including such complex fields as business insurance and estate planning. It also includes intensive training of the agent on how to present his subject to prospects. More General American Life agents qualified for the "Million Dollar Round Table" in 1960 than ever before.

General American Life directs concentrated attention to "training the trainer" in the areas of Selection, Training, Motivation, and Supervision. This is predicated on the conviction that sales training in the field by capable managers of men is the most effective means of developing competent career life underwriters. To this end, "training the trainer" seminars are held in the home office and regional conferences are regularly scheduled in the field.

Are you holding down the cost of your life and health insurance policies by taking advantage of opportunities to improve the efficiency with which you handle the work of planning and processing policies and dealing with finances and investments?

1960 BROUGHT NEW ECONOMIES IN OPERATING THE BUSINESS . . .

One of General American Life's prime responsibilities to policyholders is to provide insurance at the lowest possible cost. The cost factor over which the company has the most control is administrative expense.

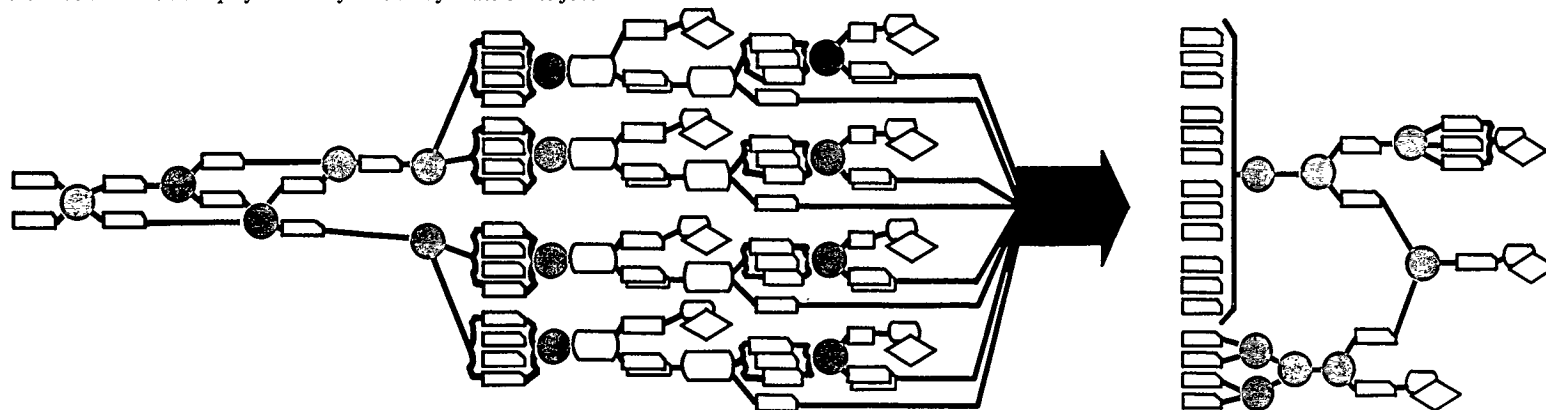
Efficient operation is vital both to present policyholders and to future growth in the competitive life insurance field. The 1960 "preparedness program" led to three different approaches to the constant problem of keeping administrative costs down in the face of the upward movement of prices.

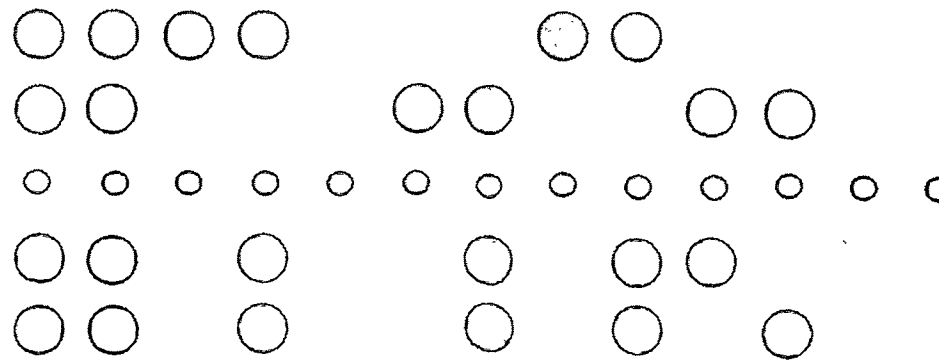
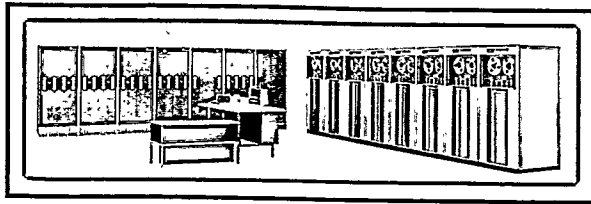
The company put into full operation a new system of budget analysis and expense control. It has already returned very satisfactory results in holding expenses within the framework of anticipated income. Project plans and production goals of the various divisions have been coordinated to allow budgeting and expense control on a company wide basis.

General American Life is developing a method for determining the precise costs of separate functions or specific services partially performed by several departments, as distinguished from over-all departmental operating costs. Cost accounting is a complex task with respect to the manufacturing processes of an industrial corporation. It has been particularly difficult for life insurance companies, however, because so heavy a proportion of its total costs of doing business are of an administrative or overhead nature.

Another program developed in 1960 and now underway, is helping supervisors plan and schedule their work more accurately, and determine manpower requirements for their departments more readily. Involved here is the measurement of different types of repetitive office work and the setting of standards which will help control the use of office manpower in much the same way as budgeting controls the use of dollars.

The gain in efficiency made possible through the installation of our new IBM 7070 is dramatically portrayed in the two flow charts below. The one on Page 12 symbolizes the work flow for preparation of premium notices prior to our programming for the 7070. The chart on Page 13 shows the much simplified work flow chart for the same job.





... AND A LARGER, FASTER COMPUTER COMING UP

Life insurance companies have been among the pioneers in the use of electronic and automated equipment, and with good reason. Few businesses handle anything like the mountain of paper work that goes into policy accounting procedures and other insurance operations.

General American Life's programmers went to work in earnest in 1960, preparing for the change over from the present IBM 650 computer system to the larger and more efficient IBM 7070-1401 system which uses magnetic tape instead of punched cards as the recording medium.

The eight magnetic tape units on the IBM 7070-1401 system read from, or write on, magnetic tape at 62,500 characters per second. One minute of tape time is equal to 150 hours of steady typing. Information from the system can be recorded on punched cards at the rate of 250 cards per minute, and cards containing policy information can be "read" into the

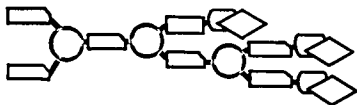
system at the rate of 800 cards per minute. The printer on the IBM 7070-1401 system — the unit that translates information from magnetic tape to printed forms or documents — will print 600 lines per minute. This is many times faster than the capacity of the IBM 650.

The use of magnetic tape as a recording medium for the company's records has several money-saving advantages. A comparatively few reels of tape will contain all the ordinary policy records, with immense savings in the amount of storage space required. Information can be erased at will from the tape and new information recorded. The reels can be used thousands of times. This will substantially reduce expenditures for paper record-keeping material.

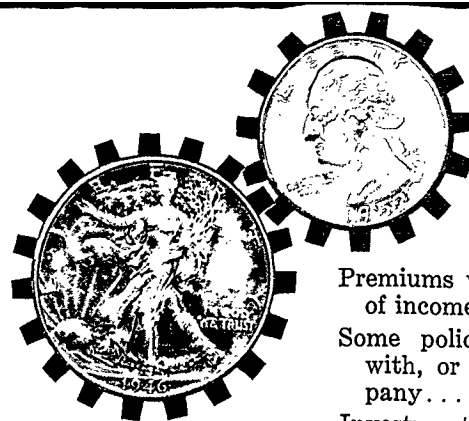
Home Office accounting will be far more rapid with the 7070-1401 Data Processing System. Each day the master record tapes will be processed through the computer. Each daily run will produce premium bills, dividend payments, loan-interest calculations, current cash value status of all policies, and other accounting and statistical information. Added to the tape each day will be new policies, premium and other payments, payments to beneficiaries, and policyholders' name, address and other policy changes.

The 7070-1401 has enormous capabilities for holding down administrative costs. In addition, this system can be expanded economically and rapidly by exchanging only two of its many components.

It will keep General American Life in the forefront of life insurance companies using electronic data processing equipment.



In your investments of the accumulated savings of your policyholders, have you been able to achieve a combination of security against loss with a rate of return or interest that produces enough income to substantially reduce their premium payments?



HOW YOUR LIFE INSURANCE DOLLARS ARE PUT TO WORK...

Most life insurance dollars perform two important functions. They provide financial security to policyholders and, between the time they are put into life insurance and the time they are needed to pay benefits, they are invested in America, helping to supply the dollars the country needs for growth. The statements on this and the following page show how the dollars of General American Life's policyholders were put to work in 1960 as compared with 1959. They also compare income and expenditures for those two years.

General American Life invested the record total of \$49,398,957 of policyholders' funds in 1960. Of that, \$23,929,414 went into mortgage loans; \$23,759,954 into corporate and municipal bonds; \$842,692 into preferred stocks and high-grade common stocks; and \$866,897 into real estate. The rate of return on the company's invested assets, after investment expenses but before federal income taxes, was 4.23 per cent, as compared to 4.04 per cent in 1959. The net investment yield after taxes was 3.70 per cent in 1960 as compared with 3.44 per cent in 1959.

Almost exactly 50 per cent of General American Life's total invested assets is in mortgage loans on choice residential, commercial and industrial properties. Another 36.9 per cent is in corporate bonds and tax-exempt municipal and government bonds.

INCOME

	1960	1959
Premiums were the major source of income.....	\$ 77,442,650.13	\$ 73,302,230.14
Some policy payments are left with, or returned to, the company.....	4,495,507.10	3,874,846.08
Investment Income.....	12,480,502.42	11,416,517.85
Profits realized on sales or liquidation of assets.....	59,254.95	47,707.00
TOTAL.....	\$ 94,477,914.60	\$ 88,641,301.07

DISTRIBUTION

Paid to policyholders.....	\$ 30,844,874.11	\$ 29,349,953.75
Paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders.....	21,743,352.00	20,150,181.00
Funds left on deposit benefited their owners.....	3,766,840.31	3,379,879.45
Taxes.....	3,066,918.15	3,015,051.76
Operating Expenses.....	11,164,756.58	11,322,548.01
Losses on sales and adjustment of asset values.....	304,012.18	355.54
Added to policy reserves.....	9,138,754.84	8,829,075.95
Added to group mass hazard and excess morbidity reserve.....	605,578.58	314,998.70
Added to reserves for fluctuation in mortality and asset values ..	436,022.00	676,059.00
Provision for funding past service annuities under Company's retirement plan.....	143,000.00	151,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$ 81,214,108.75	\$ 77,189,103.16
Net gain.....	\$ 13,263,805.85	\$ 11,452,197.91
Taxes and expenses chargeable to prior years.....	\$ 1,515,234.82	\$ 435,000.00
Dividends & experience rating credit premium refunds paid to or set aside for policyholders...	\$ 10,466,380.71	\$ 9,938,574.38
ADDED TO SURPLUS....	\$ 1,282,190.32	\$ 1,078,623.53

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (ACCRUAL BASIS)

ASSETS

	December 31, 1960		December 31, 1959	
Cash on Hand in Banks...	\$ 4,171,185.04	1.4%	\$ 3,461,956.24	1.3%
Bonds: U. S. Government.	12,675,946.09	4.4%	18,581,615.79	6.8%
Other Bonds.....	93,816,443.71	32.5%	86,857,109.77	32.0%
Total Bonds.....	\$106,492,389.80	36.9%	\$105,438,725.56	38.8%
Stocks.....	1,768,275.00	.6%	871,960.00	.3%
Mortgage Loans:				
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$102,318,123.10	35.5%	\$ 89,842,716.10	33.1%
F. H. A. Loans.....	37,913,651.64	13.1%	40,004,861.46	14.7%
Loans Guaranteed by Veterans' Administration.....	3,767,768.42	1.3%	4,343,300.88	1.6%
Total Mortgage Loans.....	\$143,999,543.16	49.9%	\$134,190,878.44	49.4%
Home Office Building and Other Real Estate.....	\$ 4,052,949.91	1.4%	\$ 3,261,883.11	1.2%
Interest and Rents on Investments Accrued But Not Yet Due.....	2,227,458.59	.8%	2,014,004.73	.7%
Interest and Rents Due (None of which is past due more than 90 days) .	210,797.76	.1%	168,526.35	.1%
Other Assets, Principally Net Premiums in Course of Collection.....	7,464,345.80	2.6%	6,164,690.62	2.3%
Loans to Policyholders....	18,111,654.63	6.3%	15,961,003.87	5.9%
Total Assets.....	\$288,498,599.19	100.0%	\$271,533,628.92	100.0%

LIABILITIES

	December 31, 1960	December 31, 1959
Policy Reserves.....	\$225,311,700.84	\$216,458,668.27
Premium and Interest Paid in Advance...	3,950,144.07	3,462,611.94
Reserve for Taxes....	2,540,677.38	2,085,604.36
Amounts Held in Escrow or for Guarantee of Contract Performance.....	6,832,717.72	4,144,050.09
Reserve for Accounts Not Yet Due.....	1,165,015.99	1,638,930.58
Policyholders' Dividends.....	19,472,601.40	15,733,086.79
Mass Hazard Reserve for Group Insurance	4,919,805.43	5,422,952.85
Reserves for Fluctuation in Mortality and Asset Values...	9,297,407.00	8,916,230.00
Mandatory Security Valuation Reserve..	543,304.00	488,459.00
Total.....	\$274,033,373.83	\$258,350,593.88
Surplus.....	14,465,225.36	13,183,035.04
Total Liabilities....	\$288,498,599.19	\$271,533,628.92



GENERAL AMERICAN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(First Elected to the Board in the Year Named)

SIDNEY W. SOUERS*, 1936
Chairman

C. R. ANTHONY, 1952
Chairman of the Board and President
C. R. Anthony Co.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR., 1959
Chairman of the Board and President
Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
St. Louis, Mo.

EDWIN M. CLARK*, 1953
President
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

DONALD DANFORTH, 1957
Chairman of the Board
Ralston Purina Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

PRESTON ESTEP, 1953
Chairman of the Board
Bank of St. Louis
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES M. KEMPER, 1933
Chairman
Commerce Trust Company
Kansas City, Mo.

SIDNEY MAESTRE, 1953
Chairman
Mercantile Trust Company
St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. McAFEE*, 1951
President
Union Electric Company
St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM A. McDONNELL*, 1950
Chairman of the Board
First National Bank in St. Louis
St. Louis, Mo.

FREDERIC M. PEIRCE*, 1958
President

TOM K. SMITH*, 1940
Honorary Chairman of the Board
Boatmen's National Bank

EDWIN J. SPIEGEL, 1953
Director and Advisor
Crown Zellerbach Corp.
St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN L. WILSON, 1951
President
Universal Match Corporation
St. Louis, Mo.

HOWARD I. YOUNG, 1948
President
American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

**Member of Executive Committee*

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
Chairman

FREDERIC M. PEIRCE
President

EMIL E. BRILL
Senior Vice President

OTTO J. BURIAN
Senior Vice President
and Chief Actuary

FRANK P. ASCHEMEYER
Vice-President and General Counsel

VICTOR F. BACHLE
Controller

RICHARD H. BENNETT, C.L.U.
Vice President

J. G. DRISCOLL
Financial Vice-President

EDWARD L. FAITH
Vice-President and Actuary

JAMES H. READY, M.D.
Medical Director

STANLEY M. RICHMAN
Vice-President

HARRY F. ROLLETT
Secretary

ROBERT N. STABLER
Assistant Vice-President
and Group Actuary

E. LEE TRINKLE, JR.
Assistant Vice-President

FRANK VESSER
Vice-President

DISTRICT GROUP OFFICES IN:

ATLANTA, GA.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
CLEVELAND, OHIO
DALLAS, TEXAS
DENVER, COLORADO
DES MOINES, IOWA
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOUSTON, TEXAS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

MORTGAGE LOAN FIELD OFFICES IN:

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
AUSTIN, TEXAS
CLEVELAND, OHIO
DALLAS, TEXAS
DENVER, COLORADO
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
HOUSTON, TEXAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SALES AGENCIES THAT SERVE OUR POLICYHOLDERS

ALABAMA

Birmingham.....J. Orlando Ogle
Montgomery.....John T. Dale

ARIZONA

Phoenix.....Johnson & Johnson Ins. Agency, Inc.
Tucson.....Kenneth J. Patzman, C.L.U.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock.....Harry L. Ehrenberg
Osceola.....Dane Fergus

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.....E. S. Benson Insurance Agency

CALIFORNIA

Fresno.....Michael Sivick

LOS ANGELES.....Maurice Levine,
Allen H. Ogilvie, C.L.U., Patrick A. Paige

Oakland.....G. F. Sterns, C.L.U.

San Diego.....Michael Chamberlain

San Francisco.....Gerald L. Gilson, Alwyn Graney,
Lennart W. Johnson, Frank E. Kelly

San Jose.....Donald R. Williams

Victorville.....William A. Porter

COLORADO

Denver.....Harry J. Pells

Greeley.....Spencer S. Trent

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.....Brem & Klein Agency

FLORIDA

Ft. Lauderdale.....Chester L. Hollifield

Miami.....Anthony J. Barone

St. Petersburg.....Harold R. Dormada

GEORGIA

Atlanta.....Edward J. Scheiwe

HAWAII

Honolulu.....Kamaaina Agencies

ILLINOIS

Belleville.....Kenneth J. Green

Bloomington.....Frank Insurance Agency

Chicago.....Otto A. Jeanes

Rockford.....Walter G. Meyers

Springfield.....Don Forsyth

INDIANA

Indianapolis.....Spafford Orwig

IOWA

Cedar Rapids.....Paul S. Kohl

Davenport.....Louis P. Kruzick, C.L.U.

Des Moines.....Richard Strauss

Mason City.....T. H. Leaver

Sioux City.....Eldon W. Eberhard

KANSAS

Topeka.....Charles W. Ransom

Wichita.....Earl R. Strimple

MARYLAND

Baltimore.....John E. Lombardo

MICHIGAN

Detroit.....Richard S. Acre, James W. Cannon,
George Coury, C.L.U., Alex T. Drobish,
Edward G. McDonald, Arthur T. Prew,
Donald R. Urquhart

MISSOURI

Columbia.....Howard D. Berkley

DeSoto.....Claude J. Cook

Jefferson City.....Ernest B. LeGrande

Kansas City.....Cochran-Lowry Agencies

Kennett.....Will B. Bragg

Kirksville.....Cloy E. Whitney

Poplar Bluff.....Earl L. Graves

St. Joseph.....Homer O. Green

St. Louis.....Louis J. Clark, Malcolm N. Eilerman,
George H. Fletcher, Edward J. Garlich, C.L.U.,
Chauncey H. Gegg, Louis W. E. Laudel,
James J. Roberts, Adam Rosenthal,
Fred F. Sale, W. Stanley Stuart,
William E. Vesser, V. Randall Workman

Sikeston.....Pinnell-Schumacher, Inc.

Springfield.....Dale T. Winslow, Jr.

Sullivan.....Harold W. Edgar

NEBRASKA

Omaha.....William T. Barmettler

NEW MEXICO

Clayton.....N. O. Brane

Roswell.....Walter G. Haut

OHIO

Akron.....Vernon L. Woodrum

Cleveland.....J. William Van Horn

Columbus.....James E. Gilles

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City.....William J. Newblock

Tulsa.....Gordon Tyler

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh.....Robert R. Dodson, Arthur Goldberg,
William E. Powell, Jr.

TENNESSEE

Memphis.....Lewis C. Callow, C.L.U.

Nashville.....Kenneth W. Taylor, Sr.

TEXAS

Abilene.....Behrens & Behrens

Amarillo.....The Cooley Agency

Corpus Christi.....Gordon G. Mandt

Dallas.....Dennis G. Colwell

El Paso.....Leo R. Schuster, Sr.

Fort Worth.....Raymond B. Atherton, Travis Smith,
J. Harold Sharpe, Ira Leon Thomas

Houston.....Quentin N. Beutel, Hank Gould,
I. D. Richardson, William Strauss, Jr.,
John O. Wiggins

San Antonio.....S. J. Fisher, Jr., C.L.U.

Tyler.....Bud Price

Waco.....J. Haley Beers

Wichita Falls.....Bullington-Mason Company

UTAH

Salt Lake City.....Charles L. Soelberg, C.L.U.

MULTIPLE AGENCY DIRECTORS:

CASH D. BOND, JR., Detroit, Michigan

FRANCIS B. PERDUE, Ft. Worth, Texas

O. BOYD EWING, C.L.U., Houston, Texas

WILLIAM D. STAYTON, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

JOSEPH H. KRULL, C.L.U., St. Louis, Missouri

JOHN G. HERRMANN, San Francisco, California

JOHN FORD, Southern California, Los Angeles

Automotive, Petroleum and
Allied Industries
Employees Welfare Fund



Hardin-Simmons University



FOLLANSBEE STEEL CORPORATION

COOK PAINT & VARNISH COMPANY

BANK OF
WASHINGTON TO
LUCAS AT NINTH

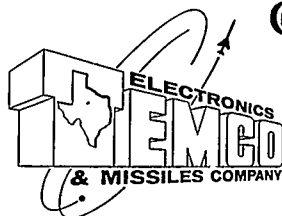


ST. LOUIS
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Commerce Trust Company

Philadelphia Gas Works



HILB & Co.

Anthony's
C. R. ANTHONY CO.



HARDING-WILLIAMS CORPORATION

Pulitzer Publishing Company



GARDNER ADVERTISING COMPANY



Famous-Barr co.



W. F. Hall Printing Company

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

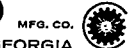
Retail Bakers' Insurance Trust Fund

SCOTT, FORESMAN
AND COMPANY

DAN RIVER
First in American Fabrics



CARWOOD



WINDER, GEORGIA



California State Automobile Association



GALLERY CHEMICAL COMPANY

MCDONNELL

Aircraft Corporation



A CROSS SECTION OF GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE GROUP POLICYHOLDERS

The business and industries, large and small, who have found that they're in good company when they group-insure with General American Life, together represent a working force of some 1,113,488 employees who, all-told, hold more than 2,137,138 group insurance certificates.



ENCLOSURE

12-31-95-75

7/16
April 19, 1961

REC-84

100-80295-75

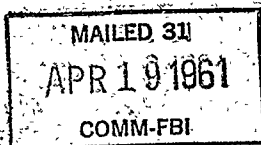
EX-112
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USN(Retired)
Chairman
General American Life Insurance Company
1501 Locust Street
St. Louis 66, Missouri

Dear Sidney:

The 1960 Annual Report of "General American Life" which you sent to me was received on April 14, 1961. Please accept my thanks for your thoughtfulness in providing me a copy which I enjoyed reading.

Sincerely,

EDCAR



LM

D

glt

FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 19 2 26 PM '61

NOTE: Souers is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first name basis. He is a U. S. Navy Retired Rear Admiral. We have received the annual copy of "General American Life" since 1954 and have acknowledged receipt of same except for 1957. Nothing derogatory appears in Bufiles regarding "General American Life."

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JRS:sh (3)

50 MAY 1 1961


MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

gum

thw

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS


GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
1501 LOCUST STREET
SAINT LOUIS 66, MISSOURI

2 ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-112

PEC-84

62-80295-75

20 APR 24 1961

an

8/19/61

✓

65-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 14, 1961

The attached 1960 Annual Report
of the General American Life
Insurance Company was sent to
the Director from General American
Life Insurance Company, Saint Louis,
Mo.

Attachment
hbb

file

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach *DeLoach* ✓
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

W.C. Sullivan

*encl
ack 4-19-61
JRS*

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

OFFICE OF
THE
CHAIRMAN

May 12, 1961

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Handwritten initials and marks are present in the right margin.

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Your kindness in giving me your splendid photograph with your personal inscription is very much appreciated. I am very proud to have this because of my great respect for you, and for the fine service you have rendered to our country for more than forty years. I believe this establishes a record of distinguished service in Government.

I am grateful to have had the opportunity to be associated with you and value our friendship most highly.

With warm personal regards and every good wish,

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Sidney W. Souers

Sidney W. Souers

SWS:dal

Handwritten: SOUERS, SIDNEY

EX-114

REC-47

62-80295-76

12 MAY 17 1961

50 MAY 19 1961

*Reply - No Ack. New
5/16*

Handwritten: 28

Handwritten initials

January 10, 1962

JAN 10 3 50 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

REC-113 62-80245-77
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, U.S.N., Retired
Apartment 1402
625 South Skinker
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Sidney:

It was most considerate of you to write
as you did in your letter of January 5th.

I am encouraged by this expression of
your support, and I hope our future endeavors will con-
tinue to merit your approval. May the New Year bring
you every possible measure of good health and happiness.

Sincerely,

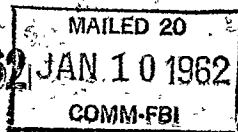
Edgar

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-
name basis. Our mailing list contains both correspondent's home and
business address, and this letter is being directed to his home in view
of the personal nature of the correspondence even though incoming is
written on his company's letterhead.

JH:cal

(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

OFFICE OF
THE
CHAIRMAN

January 5, 1962

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Each of your releases is very interesting and appreciated. Your statement for release December 28 was of particular interest. I know you do a fine job always, but to see the record spelled out is very impressive indeed.

I wish for you the best of health for 1962 and for many, many more years to come. We have great need of your patriotic services.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Sidney
Sidney W. Souers

SWS:dal

REC-113

62-80295-77

8 JAN 12 1962

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ack 1-10-62
JH/mon

8/8/62

REC-45

62-80295-78

October 24, 1962

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, U. S. N., Retired
Chairman
General American Life Insurance Company
1501 Locust Street
St. Louis 66, Missouri

Dear Sidney:

It was with great pleasure that I received
your letter of October 22nd.

Thank you for your concern with the recent
scurrilous attacks by the individual you so accurately
termed as some "neophyte." Your support is keenly
appreciated, and in this connection I am enclosing a tel-
egram by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Divi-
sion, which is self-explanatory and which rather thoroughly
explains Levine's belligerent attacks upon me.

Sincerely,

Edgar

Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JET:jpp

(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

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GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

OFFICE OF
THE
CHAIRMAN

October 22, 1962

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Your Annual Report for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1962, reveals a year of great accomplish-
ment.

Recently, I read in the local paper a front page
story outlining the charges of some neophyte who
had been through your training school indicating
that your administration is too strict on the poor
boys. Evidently, he does not know that an institu-
tion such as yours must have discipline as tight
as, if not tighter than prevails in the military
establishment.

Having dealt with many of the men in your organiza-
tion, both in the field and in the home office, I
have found no disloyal ones and all of them seem to
take great pride in the F.B.I. and its Director. The
fact that the organization is under strict control
seems to have impressed them most favorably, and it
has always impressed me that way.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

REC-45

Sidney W. Souers

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JET: joo

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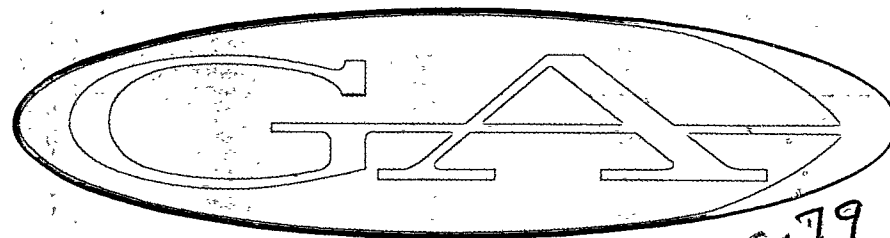
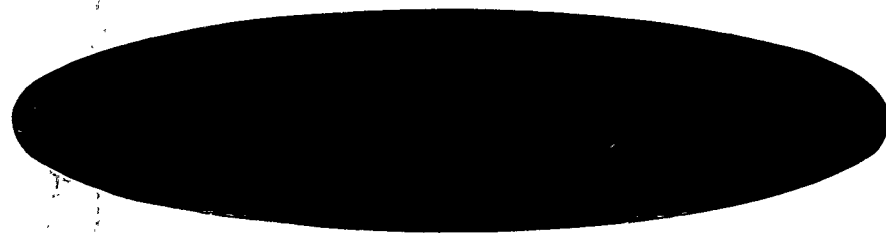
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Annual Report

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

1962



62-80295-79

When income stops, financial security is threatened—perhaps even obliterated.

A man dies, and income to his family dies with him. Or he lives to retire, and income may be reduced to a bare minimum. Or . . . a man may be seriously disabled for a long time. He has the double problem of mounting medical bills, and no income to pay either them or his on-going living expenses.

General American Life exists to provide people with protection against loss of income, whatever the cause. But it is not enough for a life insurance company to simply offer protection. The protection should be tailored to a family's financial needs and budget. This tailoring can properly be done only by an agent, carefully selected and trained—and sincerely dedicated to the responsibility of helping assure financial security, no matter what happens.

General American has many such agents. Some of them are shown on the next page. These pictures were taken at meetings held by the company to explain new individual life insurance products to agents, so that the agents could explain them to their clients.

BASIC ANNUAL PREMIUMS PER \$1,000 OR PER UNIT—POLICY CONSTANT \$7.00

SUBSTANTIAL
EXTRA PREMIUMYOUNG
EXECUTIVE

5 UNITS TO

15 OR
MORE UNITS

DOUBLE

1 UNIT: \$2,000 TO AGE 70, \$1,000 THEREAFTER

5 UNITS TO
1000 UNITS15 OR
MORE UNITS

FEMALE

1-3 YEARS, \$6,000 INSURANCE

LIFE
WITH WP
WITH AI
WITH WPAI

4-6 YEARS, \$5,000 INSURANCE

LIFE
WITH WP
WITH AI
WITH WPAI

7-9 YEARS, \$4,000 INSURANCE

LIFE
WITH WP
WITH AI
WITH WPAI

10-12 YEARS, \$3,000 INSURANCE

LIFE
WITH WP
WITH AI
WITH WPAI

13-15 YEARS, \$2,000 INSURANCE

LIFE
WITH WP
WITH AI
WITH WPAI

THEREAFTER, \$1,000 INSURANCE PER UNIT

LIFE
WITH WP
WITH AI
WITH WPAI22-98
26-17 22-35
23-56

17-98

CASH
VALUE0
6
19
32
4660
74
88
103
118134
149
165
181
198214
231
248
266
283518
552
600With Accumulated Dividends:
Paid up at age 55
Matures at age 65

Age and Term, Div.

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
60	4.56	4.00
62	5.21	4.59
65	6.33	5.59

20.25	20.62	32	23.39	23.68
20.51	20.88	33	23.81	24.09
20.77	21.13	34	24.27	24.54
21.03	21.38	35	24.75	25.02
21.33	21.67	36	25.26	25.53
21.63	21.96			

Each unit provides \$2,000 of term insurance on wife to her age 60 and \$1,000 of term insurance on each child to child's age 23 but not beyond wife's age 60.
See page F-12 for guaranteed values.

E
POLICY GI

FEMALE

35.28
35.86
36.21
36.79

FMS

TERM
DIV..00
.00
.00
.00
.00.00
.00
.00
.00
.0011.60
13.20
14.80
16.40
18.0019.60
21.20
22.80
24.40
26.0026.00
26.00
26.00
26.00
26.00Income from
Acc. Div.
Div.FEMALE
6.52
9.57
11.15
13.93
19.91

FEMALE

9.50
10.14
10.43
11.07

FMS

A man who can be both technician and counselor. A man who keeps up with new developments. A man who understands human problems and handles them professionally. A man who is willing to work evenings in other people's living rooms instead of spending them with his own family.

These are qualities General American Life seeks in its agents—for these are qualities a policyholder values in his life insurance man. A policyholder in Houston, Texas is one of hundreds of thousands of policyholders who found these qualities in the General American Life agent he selected. Here is the way this policyholder expressed it...



YOUR SUCCESS IS OUR BUSINESS!

BUSINESS MOTIVATION, INC.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SUCCESS MOTIVATION INST., INC.
303 AUSTIN
HOUSTON 7, TEXAS
CAPITOL 7-4742

December 8, 1962

Mr. Ray E. Rabe, Special Agent
General American Life Insurance Co.
2903 Richmond Ave.
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Mr. Rabe:

I want to thank you for the outstanding analysis you performed of my existing coverage, pointing out to me those areas that required additional consideration and the necessity of planning adequate protection for my wife and family in the event I don't live to the ripe old age to which I reasonably expect! It was quite apparent that you

cessity of planning adequate protection for my wife and family in the event I don't live to the ripe old age to which I reasonably expect! It was quite apparent that you had given considerable thought and study to my particular requirements and I am deeply appreciative of your time and effort expended in my behalf.

Many thanks again for providing me with a little more "peace of mind". You are to be complimented for the manner in which you represent a fine profession.

Many thanks again for providing me with a little more "peace of mind". You are to be complimented for the manner in which you represent a fine profession.

Purdy E. Cole
Purdy E. Cole

*A DIVISION OF HOUSTON BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC.

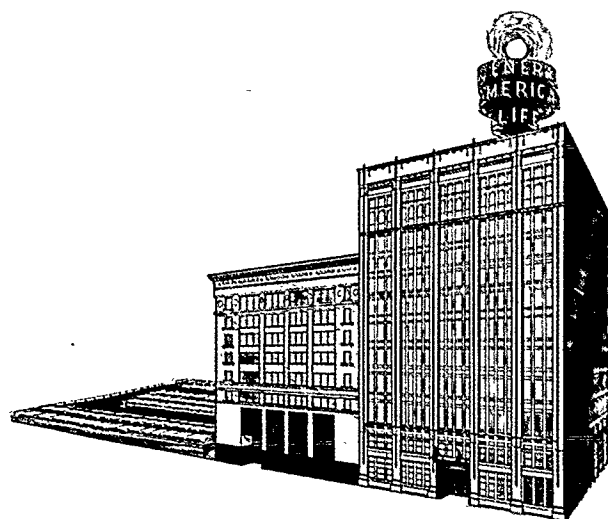
STANDING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962

	1962	1961
Insurance in Force.....	\$3,443,485,505	\$3,336,406,654
Total Assets.....	311,805,808	295,746,820
Surplus.....	22,617,356	20,289,251

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

Individual Life Sales.....	\$158,071,600	\$138,633,200*
Individual Health Insurance Sales (Paid first year premiums).....	465,809	381,900
Group Insurance Sales (Annualized premiums).. <td>4,131,253</td> <td>3,741,234</td>	4,131,253	3,741,234
Operating Income From All Sources	102,295,738	98,138,326
Operating Expenses.....	15,812,583	14,613,200
Policyholders Benefits, Dividends and Amounts set aside for future benefits.....	81,185,887	77,804,163

*Excludes term and group conversions.





To Our

Webster defines a milestone as a significant point in any course. Last year was a year of milestones for General American Life, for it was marked by many significant points in the course of our progress.

In April General American Life passed the \$300 million mark in assets. With all the hundreds of thousands of manufacturing corporations in the United States, there are probably only a couple of hundred which have assets of \$300 million. Out of all the life insurance companies there are fewer than 50 that do.

The year 1962 saw General American Life reach—and pass—the milestone of four and a half per cent return on investments. The return last year of 4.61 per cent before taxes was the highest in the Company's history. Additions to surplus—a fund which provides extra safety against unforeseen losses—totaled \$2,328,105 last year to bring total surplus to \$22,617,356.

For the first time in 1962, our gross income from premium payments,


Policyholders:

investments and other sources went over the \$100 million mark. In the United States, there are fewer than 400 industrial corporations which take in as much as \$100 million per year.

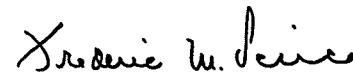
In August, 1962 we passed another significant milestone. For the first time, our individual life insurance contracts in force added up to more than a billion dollars of protection. This, added to our group life insurance account gave us a year-end figure of \$3,443,000,000.

Perhaps the most important milestone of the year lies in the development of new products to meet new needs for insurance protection. In the third quarter of 1962, we extended practically our entire broad line of group insurance to groups with as few as ten employees. The minimum had previously been 25. At the end of 1962 the Company introduced a completely new line of individual life insurance, incorporating the most sweeping changes in the Company's history. The new individual life insurance line was followed immediately by a completely new pension line.

The year 1962 was in several important respects the best year yet for General American Life. Our new products and the agents who will tailor them to the financial needs of policyholders provide good reason to believe that 1963 will be even better than 1962...that the best is indeed yet to come.



Sidney W. Souers, Chairman



Frederic M. Peirce, President

1962 - Best Year Yet In Individual Life Insurance Sales

...AND THE YEAR OF PREPARATION FOR THE GREATEST NEW

In 1962 General American Life agents placed \$158,071,600 in new life insurance in force for their clients. This represented a nine per cent increase over the comparable figure of 1961 and a 30.9 per cent increase over 1960. The estimated increase for the industry from 1961 to 1962 is 2 per cent. It was another 2 per cent from 1960 to 1961—for a total of 4.4 per cent.

General American Life operates coast to coast in 40 states. At year end, 1962, it had 138 sales offices, some in small and medium sized communities, but most in key large metropolitan areas. New agencies formed in 1962 totaled 36.

The greatest new line of individual life insurance in General American Life's history became effective January 1, 1963. It had been in the making for two years, with work concentrated heavily in 1962. It incorporates the most sweeping changes ever made by the Company at one time—innovations to make available to policyholders modern coverages to meet today's—and tomorrow's needs for financial security.

General American's new individual life insurance line is based on the new Commissioners Standard Ordinary Mortality Table. Changing to a new mortality table requires revision of all premiums, dividends and policy values—a herculean job in itself. This revision involved more than 1,300,000 calculations for General American Life.

But General American Life was not satisfied to simply re-calculate existing coverages. And so its new line of individual life insurance is characterized by new policies and features, plus significant underwriting liberalizations.

Attractive though General American's new policies and features are, it will rarely be in the interest of a present policyholder to trade in a life insurance policy he already has for one based on the new line. Present policyholders receive the advantage of lower cost factors through dividends. In addition, permanent life insurance builds up cash values over the years and policyholders receive the benefit of interest compounding on those values.

General American Life's new line of individual life insurance made headlines in the metropolitan press on the December morning when it was first introduced to agents in meetings in St. Louis. It made news in the trade publications too.

6

December 29, 1962

General American Life Revamps Policy Line

ADOPTS NEW 1958 CSO TABLE

Several New Plans Introduced and Many Liberalizations in Underwriting

General American Life's new ordinary policy line, effective January 1, includes liberalized underwriting, numerous new policies and features, as well as a changeover to the 1958 CSO mortality table. The new line is being introduced to the company's field force in regional meetings which began December 27 and will conclude January 10.

With the new line General American has introduced a new all-in-one desk manual which includes all life insurance rates, values and dividends, health insurance rates, and explanatory material and underwriting information on life and death insurance. A small pocket-size desk manual contains rates and representative dividends and values for virtually all plans shown in the desk manual. The two new "work books" replaced 13 miscellaneous rate books and supplements which have come into use since the last major ordinary life change in 1955.

Under General American's new line, premiums for all life policies are graded by age on the policy constant method. An element of "banding" has also been added with the result that policies for \$5,000 or more are graded by age and sex, while smaller policies are graded by age and sex and a special discount over smaller policies.

Preferred risk underwriting across the board as one of several preferred for liberalization. General American has always had one general preferred risk policy, however, it offers special preferred risk rates to policyholders who meet the requirements of the mortality underwriting policies of \$10,000 or more.

Women's Rates Reduced

Special rates for women also characterized the company's new ordinary line. These special rates reflect the fact that women live longer than men, on the average.

General American Is Introducing New Line Of Ordinary

General American Life's new ordinary line, effective Jan. 1, is characterized by liberalized underwriting and numerous new policies and features, as well as a changeover to the 1958 CSO mortality table. The new line is being introduced to the company's field force in regional meetings which began Dec. 27 and will conclude Jan. 10.

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General American Life

New Life Policy Unveiled

By ROBERT DIETZ

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LINE IN GENERAL AMERICAN HISTORY

Here are just a few of the highlights of the greatest new individual life insurance line in General American Life's history.

Lower premiums—This results from the new mortality table which reflects the fact that people are living longer now. In general, lower premiums apply both to "standard" insurance and to insurance on which people pay extra premiums because of poor health or a hazardous occupation.

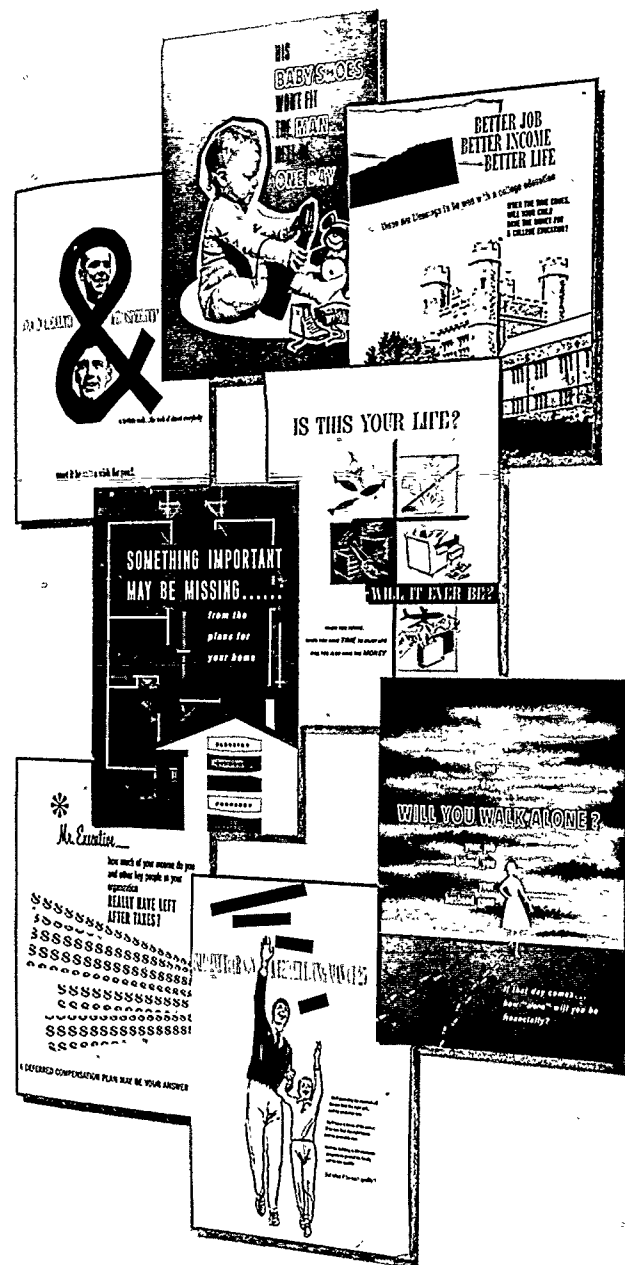
Preferred Risk Underwriting for Men—It has been common for life insurance companies to offer one special policy on which they would do "preferred risk underwriting"—offering a special discount on this policy for men in unusually good health. General American Life—with its new ordinary line—becomes one of the first companies to do preferred risk underwriting on *all* types of policies of \$15,000 or more.

Special Lower Rates for Women—Women, on the average, live longer than men. General American recognizes this with a special set of lower rates for women on all policies.

Young Executive's Policy—This new plan is ideally suited for the man whose need for life insurance is great and whose ability to pay for it can be expected to improve over the years. The initial premium is less than half that for permanent ordinary life insurance. The reason is . . . part of the protection is term insurance, but this term insurance can be converted over the years without medical examination.

Double Protection to Age 70—This new policy is similar to basic, permanent ordinary life insurance except that protection up to age 70 is twice what it is after that age.

With its new line of individual life insurance, General American Life introduced some 76 new informative source materials, proposal folders and other materials designed to help agents explain new-line products to their clients.



Mortgage Protection—This new coverage is designed to pay off the mortgage if the breadwinner does not live to do it personally. Protection decreases precisely in the pattern of a 6 per cent mortgage.

Family Plan—This is another coverage new at General American Life. It provides, in one low-cost package, insurance on a man, his wife, all his children and any children he may have in the future.

Improved Guaranteed Insurability—Guaranteed Insurability is the provision which guarantees a child or young adult the right to buy additional "standard" life insurance at specified times in the future, regardless of health or occupation. The specified times, called "option dates," are normally three years apart—from age 25 to 40. However, now an option date can be "moved up" when a man gets married or has a new addition to his family.

Automatically and without additional charge, General American Life is including with almost all new-line policies a Policy Growth Fund Agreement—a feature which adds a new dimension of flexibility to life insurance. Under this agreement, the policyholder can make additional payments to General American Life over and above his regular premium payments. These payments need not be regular like premiums, nor need they be for a set amount.

If a policyholder takes advantage of his Growth Fund privileges and *does* pay in extra money, he can use that money later in any of a number of ways. He might use it, for instance, to buy additional life insurance, guaranteed to him at standard rates under a guaranteed insurability option. He might finance the conversion of term insurance. He might pay up or mature his policy early. Or he could place the money under the same settlement options as those specified

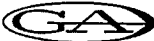
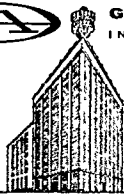
Changes in General American Life's individual life insurance policies extend even to the appearance of those policies. Legal-size, gold bordered policy forms were replaced January 1, 1963 with trim, 8½ by 11 forms with a clean-cut modern design. Policy language was substantially shortened and simplified.

in his policy and derive income from both his Growth Fund and his life insurance values.

Policy Growth Fund money, of course, earns interest and it can be easily withdrawn by the policyholder. In five states—Texas, California, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—the Company provides a Growth *Plan* which gives the policyholder most of the same privileges as the Growth *Fund*, except that the money cannot be held at General American Life.

These have been only the highlights of General American's new individual life insurance line. There are many other innovations—new increasing and level term insurance features, improvements in annuities, a first year dividend on most policies when the second year premium is paid, the provision that the Company will refund any premiums paid beyond the date of death. And, of course, the new line includes basic types of life insurance which, for years, have been General American Life "best sellers."

So numerous are the new policies and features—so comprehensive is the Company's new line—that a policyholder might well ask himself "What's best for me? How can I decide?" The questions are too important to a policyholder for him to answer alone. He should have the guidance and suggestions of a General American agent. He can have that guidance—those suggestions—simply by calling his nearest General American representative.

 GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY • ST. LOUIS <small>A Mutual, Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company</small>	
	Insured Charles Miller Face Amount \$ 15,000 Date of Issue February 15, 1963 Policy Number 1,001,000

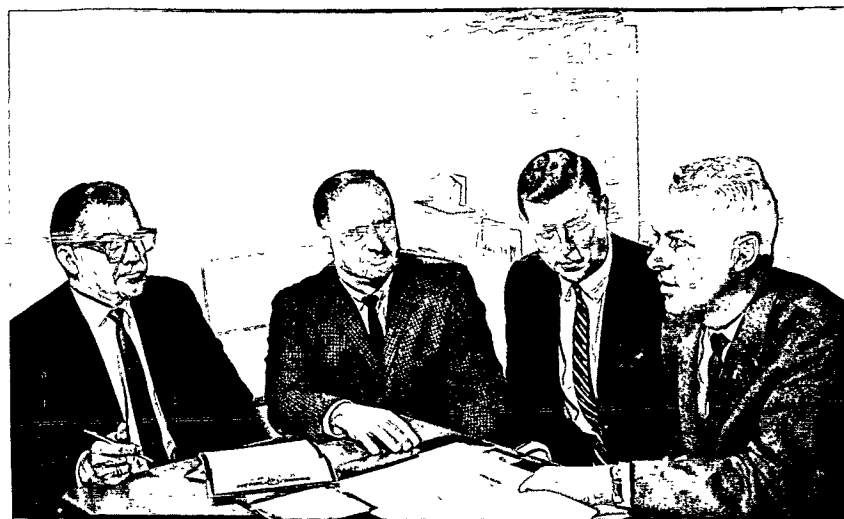
There was once a time when employers who wanted to set up a pension plan for employees did so by buying certain types of individual life insurance with high premiums that would produce the values necessary for the desired amount of retirement income. Under the General American arrangement, the employer buys ordinary or low cost permanent life insurance. Then—since values will not be sufficient to provide suitable pensions—he makes additional payments into an auxiliary fund. When business is good and he can afford to, he can make substantial payments into the auxiliary fund. In other years, he may make much smaller payments—or even none at all.

In 1962, General American's pension business in force rose 27.65 per cent over 1961. The types of enterprises covered by General American Life pension plans range from a drugstore with three employees, to a college, to a saw mill.

At year-end, 1962, the amount of individual life insurance involved in pension coverage ranged from \$11,650 to \$2,166,941. This coverage will produce monthly income for employees ranging from \$20 to \$1400.

Immediately after introducing its new line of individual life insurance, General American introduced a new and improved pension line, also based on the new mortality table. Included in the new pension line are two new policies. One of these policies—an Interim Term Insurance policy—can provide life insurance benefits for employees during the period before they are eligible for participation in a pension plan. The other—a Deferred Premium Annuity—substantially reduces the impact of the high cost of providing retirement benefits for participants who will retire within ten years from the time they enter a pension plan.

1962 - RECORD YEAR FOR PENSION BUSINESS



Here are representatives of General American Life and executives of Elgee Electric Company of Columbus, Ohio, working together to complete details of the pension plan which Elgee adopted for its employees in 1962. From left are General American District Manager Glenn Erskine, Elgee President Sam Lubin, General American Agent Sanford Stern and Elgee Vice President Jerome Gross.

Elgee Electric is one of the leading wholesale electrical supply firms in Ohio. Its General American pension plan is coordinated with Social Security and is paid for entirely by the Company.

1962 -
THE YEAR OF
"PROGRAMMED"
HEALTH INSURANCE...
AND HEALTH INSURANCE
FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

It was in 1961 that General American Life completely revamped its line of individual health insurance and introduced two new policies that last year accounted for about half a million dollars in new health insurance premiums. One of these policies is a hospital-surgical plan for individuals and families. It is guaranteed renewable for life which means that the Company cannot cancel the policy, no matter how many claims there might be—no matter what the amount paid out in benefits. Premiums for this policy can be changed only for whole classes of policyholders.

The other new health insurance product is a disability income policy—a policy to help replace income lost during serious and long-lasting disability. This policy, too, has built-in long-term safeguards for the policyholder. It is non-cancellable by the Company for the working lifetime of most people—to age 65. The premium for this policy is guaranteed and cannot be changed by the Company.

Most people have *some* health insurance, but few have enough. General American's health insurance plans are especially designed so that they can be tailored around existing coverage. This tailoring is called "programming" and is a new and unusual concept. Much of the Company's effort in the health insurance field in 1962 was designed to make agents more proficient in handling this programming for clients.

In 1961 and early 1962, most disability income policies were purchased by individual policyholders for personal insurance reasons. But by the end of 1962, more and more disability income policies were being purchased for business reasons.

For example—a variety store chain in Honolulu, Hawaii bought General American disability income policies on each of its officers and store managers. If one of them becomes seriously disabled, General American will pay income to the man as provided in his policy. The variety store company will not have to stand the double strain of doing without the services of a key man and, at the same time, paying him income from corporate resources. Premiums being paid by the variety store chain are tax-deductible to the corporation.

As another example—three doctors who run a clinic near Memphis, Tennessee have long had an agreement that if one of them should be disabled, he would still take his full one-third share of income from the partnership. If one should be disabled, the other two would

have to carry the full load of operating the clinic. Income to the clinic would probably drop. Yet these two doctors could still take only one-third of the divisible money.

Each of the three doctors now owns a General American disability income policy which would pay benefits direct to him in case of disability, thereby substantially reducing the amount he would need to take from partnership funds to maintain a satisfactory income for himself. This would leave more money for the two doctors sharing the burden at the clinic.

In 1962, first-year health insurance premiums increased by 22% over 1961. Five years ago General American's individual health insurance premiums in force amounted to \$988,000. It is expected that by the end of 1963, they will have more than doubled. This is not alone because of attractive health insurance products . . . but also because of the effectiveness of General American Life agents in properly tailoring those products to meet the health insurance needs of their clients.

Here's how a General American Life agent might illustrate disability income insurance, "programmed" around existing coverage for a man named George R. Harrison. Mr. Harrison wants to assure that, in case of a serious disability, he would have income of \$400 a month for 24 months. He has a group insurance sick leave plan which would pay him \$300 a month, but only for six months. Because of the flexibility of General American's coverage, the agent can offer Mr. Harrison precisely what he needs—coverage which would pay \$100 a month for the first six months, supplementing sick leave pay—and then \$400 a month for the rest of the 24 months. Mr. Harrison's premium would be \$69.20 per year. If he had to buy a "straight" \$400 a month disability income policy—thus giving him duplicate coverage in the first six months that he really didn't need—his premium would have been \$128 per year.

WHEN YOU ARE DISABLED

with a Sickness or Injury and can't work
starting on the 15th day of your disability

YOU WILL RECEIVE . . .

\$ 100 per month for the first 6 months
—AND THEN—
\$ 400 per month for the next 18 months

LIFETIME ACCIDENT EXTENSION ☐ Included
☒ Not Included

This extends the benefit shown in Item 2 above so that the amount of \$_____ per month would be payable for as long as disability lasts, even for life, if disability is due to an injury.

IMMEDIATE SICKNESS LIABILITY

<p>\$ <u>100</u> per month For— <u>6 months</u> \$ <u>600</u></p>	<p>\$ <u>400</u> per month For— <u>18 months</u> \$ <u>7,200</u></p>
\$ <u>600</u>	\$ <u>7,200</u>
TOTAL \$ <u>7,800</u>	

General American
Group Insurance

George R. Harrison
DISABILITY INCOME PROGRAM

Scale:
Up - \$25
Across - 1 MO.

6 MOS

24 MOS

1962—THE YEAR GENERAL AMERICAN MADE POSSIBLE FOR SMALL

Small companies—just like large ones—need flexibility in choosing kinds and amounts of group insurance benefits, so that these benefits will precisely fit their own situation. It was with this conviction that General American Life last year extended practically its entire broad group insurance line to companies with as few as 10 employees.

Traditionally the minimum number of persons for "regular" group insurance has been 25. Smaller groups have generally been restricted to "package" plans, offering little flexibility in benefit design.

The extension of General American's group line to companies with 10 to 24 employees represents one of the most sweeping changes in the Company's long history of writing group coverage. General American is in the vanguard of companies to take steps to meet the need of small companies for group insurance flexibility.

General American Life made news with new products in the group insurance field as well as in individual life insurance. Extension of virtually all of the Company's "regular" group line to small companies rated coverage in the metropolitan press and in trade publications.

Extension of virtually its entire group line to small companies became possible for General American Life because of streamlining of administrative procedures. All coverages are included in one policy. New methods of home office handling make it possible to issue a group contract to a small company in just three or four days.



COMPANIES THE FLEXIBILITY OF "REGULAR" GROUP INSURANCE

With its new group plan, General American Life has taken two important steps to provide medical coverage for "senior citizens." It has incorporated in both its basic hospital-surgical and its comprehensive major medical plans a provision which guarantees no modification of coverage because of age. Thus, if an employee reaches 65 and is still actively working, he has the same benefits as younger people.

In addition—General American's key medical coverages contain a built-in conversion provision for employees who terminate employment after reaching age 62.

General American Life was one of the pioneers in the group insurance business. A glance at the back cover of this brochure will show that the Company group-insures many large and important organizations throughout the country.

The Company's largest group case covers over 130,000 people. Its smallest now covers ten.

Largely because of the concentration on smaller firms last year, the Company sold many more group cases in 1962 than in 1961—64 per cent more. Since the cases were small, new group life insurance volume declined slightly. Nevertheless, new group business amounting to \$4,131,253 in annual premiums was up 11 per cent over 1961.



Employees of the Acme Bedding Company of St. Louis—a firm which manufactures Hide-A-Matic sofa sleepers, Town House living room furniture and Siesta mattresses—gathered in their display room to hear about their new General American group insurance plan. Ten officers, office personnel and foremen are covered. The plan includes group life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment (the double indemnity of the group insurance field) and major medical which would pay up to \$10,000 for serious disabilities.

Standing from left are agent Ira Fleischmann and Assistant District Group Manager Edward C. Eckhoff who tailored the group insurance plan to the needs of Acme employees and their families.

LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE IN ACTION...BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Pieces of paper formally known as life and health insurance policies came to life last year for over two hundred thousand General American Life policyholders, as unexpected events brought a need for money ... and a claim to General American brought benefit payments.

One benefit payment of \$30,000 is helping the family of a 26-year-old man who had had his life insurance policy less than a year. He was driving home on a San Francisco freeway one night when the car skidded out of control and plunged into a light standard. Other people in the car lived to tell the tale of screeching brakes and twisting metal. The young man didn't. He left a widow and a baby girl so small she will never remember her father's features although she will long benefit from his provision for her.

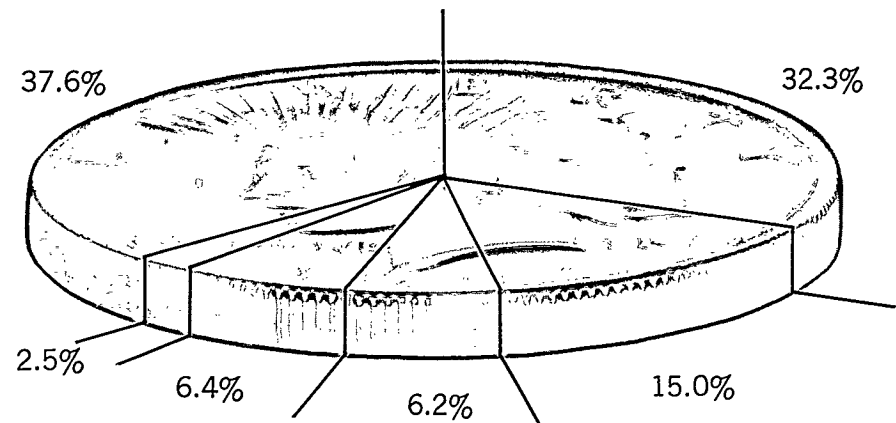
Another benefit payment—this one, from group health insurance—helped put a 58-year-old man in St. Louis, Missouri back on his feet financially after he got back on his feet from a liver ailment. He was in the hospital from January 11 until March 31, 1962, and it was early in May before he could return to work. His total expenses came to \$6685.40. General American paid \$5067.72 in benefits from group hospitalization and major medical coverage, plus an additional \$651.43 in disability income.

General American Life paid benefits last year even to people who didn't know they had benefits coming. In mid-1962 the Company began making dividend payments on some policies that had been issued years ago on a non-participating (no dividends) basis. Among the dividend notices was one for a policyholder in Tucson, Arizona.

The policyholder's widow was puzzled indeed and she called her local General American representative. Her husband had been dead for seven years, she explained. "I had no idea that my husband had

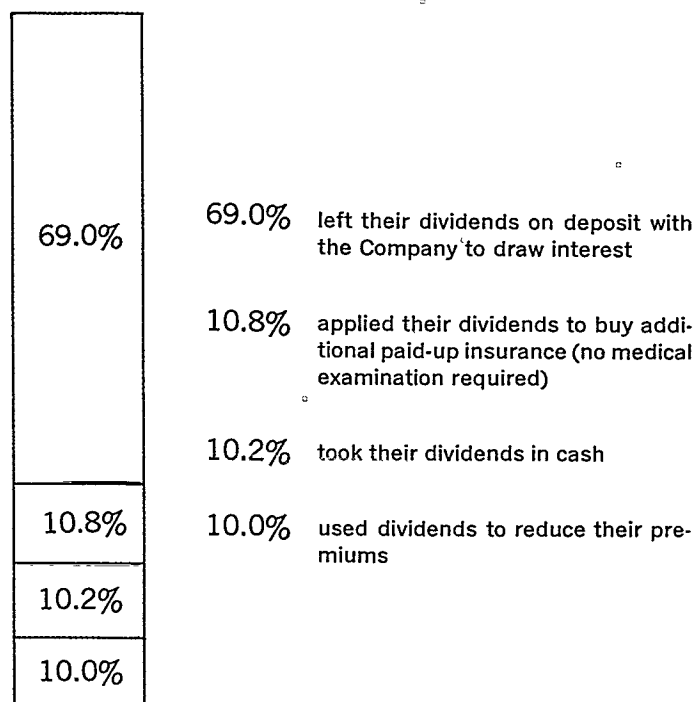
insurance in force with your company," she said, "and that's why I didn't contact you when he died. I do remember seeing two policies. But I threw them away. My attorney said they were worthless."

Home office records showed that the policies were anything *but* worthless. Both were in force on a paid-up basis. General American paid the benefits due—a total of \$6470.



Death Benefits	32.3%
Health Insurance Benefits	37.6%
Endowments & Annuity Benefits	2.5%
Accumulated Values Withdrawn	6.4%
Funds Left on Deposit	6.2%
Dividends	15.0%

In 1962, for the 14th consecutive year, General American paid more benefits to living policyholders than to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders.



How General American Policyholders Use Dividends

As a mutual life insurance company, General American returns to its policyholders in the form of dividends any premiums not needed for claims, expenses, or reserves for future claims. What do those policyholders do with their dividends? An overwhelming percentage of them leave them with the Company to enhance the value of their life insurance programs. The chart above shows the results of a 30-day study made in General American's home office.

PREMIUM PAYMENTS MADE EASY— A SERVICE TO POLICYHOLDERS

Most people believe in life insurance. That is why eight out of ten American men own it. Still . . . General American recognizes that it is harder for people to part with money for life insurance than for something to see or touch or eat. The Company now has three special monthly payment programs to make life insurance payments as convenient as possible for policyholders. Under all three programs, the Company passes on savings in administrative expense, and premiums are lower than monthly premiums paid direct to the Company.

Most popular and widely used of the three programs is a Pre-Authorized Check system. Under this system, the policyholder signs one simple authorization card and thereby relieves himself entirely of writing checks for General American premiums. The Company draws a check on his bank account each month. The policyholder need only adjust his checking account balance.

Some policyholders—because of checking account arrangements—have not been able to take advantage of the Pre-Authorized Check system. Therefore General American has introduced a Post-Dated Check Plan which gives the policyholder the same savings in premiums as the Pre-Authorized Check system. Under the Post-Dated Check Plan, a policyholder writes twelve monthly premium checks all at one time, dating them a month apart. The Company takes responsibility for depositing the checks on appropriate dates.

A third means of convenient premium payments is available to policyholders whose employers have adopted a General American Budget Insurance Franchise. With Budget Insurance, a policyholder can arrange to have his premium payments deducted from his paycheck.

THE IBM 7070—NOW A REALITY AT GENERAL AMERICAN

Machines will never replace people in life insurance home offices because policyholders are not just files or numbers—they are human beings, and many of the elements of policyholder service can be accomplished only on a person-to-person basis. Yet life insurance home offices necessarily perform vast routine operations. To the extent that those operations can be performed better and faster by machines . . . then to that extent, home office efficiency improves and operating costs are reduced.

General American Life took a major step forward in efficiency last year with installation of an IBM 7070-1401 electronic data processing system. IBM cards—so many that, if stacked together, they would tower almost as high as the Empire State Building—are on their way out at General American, as the Company converts records to magnetic tape on the 7070.

Records on an individual life insurance policy now consume on the average, 15 to 20 IBM cards in different departments on four floors of General American's 12-story home office building. On the IBM 7070, these records can be consolidated on two to three inches of tape. General American will run its individual insurance master tape through the machine each day, keeping records up to date, making changes and producing information requested by policyholders or, in their behalf, by agents. Once individual insurance policy records are transferred to the 7070, much more information on these policies will be available much more quickly than ever before.



So great is the speed of the IBM 7070 that General American's individual insurance records can eventually be run through these tape machines in 36 minutes. However before information can be "written onto" tape or "read" from it, the information must be "programmed." Technicians must tell the machine what to do.

WHY AND HOW GENERAL AMERICAN INVESTS POLICYHOLDERS' MONEY

Life insurance companies have large sums of money to invest because premiums—in the early years of the policies—are more than is needed to cover the probability of death. The excess, together with interest, must be available later when the probability of death is greater. It is, therefore, the responsibility of a life insurance company to invest policyholders' money wisely and safely. It is the challenge of a *progressive* life insurance company to—without sacrificing safety—obtain the best possible return on policyholders' money.

A good return on invested policyholders' money benefits policyholders because it helps make for low insurance costs. General American Life obtained an unusually good return on investments in 1962. The net yield last year before federal income taxes was 4.61 per cent, as compared with 4.41 per cent for the preceding year. General American's 4.61 per cent for 1962 compares with an estimated 4.32 for the industry.

General American Life places more than half its investments in high-grade mortgage loans. According to the figures quoted in "Best's Life Insurance Reports" on 1961, General American's mortgage loan yield of 5.65 per cent was the highest of the 47 life insurance companies with over \$300,000,000 in assets. Mortgage loan yield on new investments made during 1962 was 6.35 per cent.

The year 1962 saw further development of a marked change in type of mortgage investment at General American... a change in emphasis from residential loans to loans for commercial, industrial and apartment properties. The Company made 418 loans in 1962, as compared with 520 in 1961 and 960 a few years before. But the

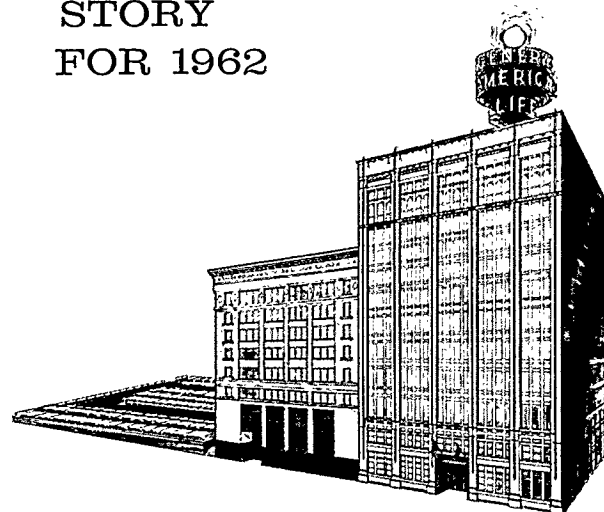
average loan was considerably larger. Loans amounting to \$23,625,978 were closed in 1962, for an average new loan amount of \$56,500. This is more than double the average loan of a few years ago.

Investments at General American Life include, in addition to mortgage loans, tax-exempt securities, corporate stocks and bonds and government bonds. In 1962 the Company committed \$39,034,956 to such new investments and obtained an average gross yield on these investments of 5.77 per cent.



The St. Louis Diecasting Corporation, a firm which makes and distributes decorative and functional zinc and aluminum die castings to the appliance industry, financed a building in St. Louis through General American Life. Due to continual growth, the firm found it necessary to expand. They selected Keokuk, Iowa as the site of another plant. The firm again sought financing from General American Life—and again the Company loaned money... a sound investment which will safeguard policyholders' money and, at the same time, contribute to the expansion of an up-and-coming midwestern business.

THE FINANCIAL STORY FOR 1962



General American Life is a mutual company, owned by its policyholders. The policyholders elect the members of the board of directors who, in turn, elect the officers who operate the Company. Policyholders are entitled to vote on the directors, either in person or by proxy, at the Company's annual meeting. The annual meeting is at 9:00 a.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each January in the home office of the Company, 1501 Locust Street, St. Louis. The next annual meeting will be on Tuesday, January 28, 1964.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS AND SURPLUS INCOME

	1962	1961	1957	1952
Premiums.....	\$ 87,477,464	\$ 84,303,286	\$ 65,581,958	\$ 35,272,269
Investment Income.....	14,806,690	13,819,542	9,871,529	7,426,699
Miscellaneous.....	11,584	15,498	39,104	9,595
TOTAL.....	\$102,295,738	\$ 98,138,326	\$ 75,492,591	\$ 42,708,563

DEDUCTIONS

Policyholders Benefits, Dividends, and Amounts set aside for future benefits.....	\$ 81,185,887	\$ 77,804,163	\$ 61,272,367	\$ 32,928,112
Operating Expenses.....	15,812,583	14,613,200	11,073,973	6,598,419
TOTAL.....	\$ 96,998,470	\$ 92,417,363	\$ 72,346,340	\$ 39,526,531
OPERATING GAIN (Before Federal Income Tax)..<	\$ 5,297,268	\$ 5,720,963	\$ 3,146,251	\$ 3,182,032
Provision for Federal Income Tax.....	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 634,043	\$ 423,158
NET GAIN FROM OPERATIONS.....	\$ 3,297,268	\$ 4,320,963	\$ 2,512,208	\$ 2,758,874
SURPLUS ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT.....	969,163	-1,503,063	1,791,098	1,418,697
INCREASE IN SURPLUS.....	\$ 2,328,105	\$ 5,824,026	\$ 721,110	\$ 1,340,177
Surplus December 31, Previous Year.....	20,289,251	14,465,225	10,550,191	5,366,866
SURPLUS END OF YEAR.....	\$ 22,617,356	\$ 20,289,251	\$ 11,271,301	\$ 6,707,043

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Statement of Financial Condition

ASSETS

	DECEMBER 31, 1962		DECEMBER 31, 1961	
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	\$ 3,946,939.74	1.3%	\$ 4,526,923.75	1.5%
Government Direct and Guaranteed Obligations:				
U. S. Government Bonds.....	\$ 6,741,298.19	2.2%	\$ 6,550,288.36	2.2%
Canadian Government Bonds....	251,240.47	.1%	-0-	.0%
Guaranteed Mortgage Loans....	33,839,393.23	10.8%	38,160,472.74	12.9%
Total.....	\$ 40,831,931.89	13.1%	\$ 44,710,761.10	15.1%
Bonds—Corporate.....	105,363,070.30	33.8%	101,041,622.50	34.2%
Mortgage Loans—Conventional.....	118,844,892.95	38.1%	109,483,369.11	37.0%
Stocks:				
Preferred Stock.....	\$ 3,790,902.17	1.2%	\$ 1,522,693.40	.5%
Common Stock.....	3,080,056.00	1.0%	2,563,221.00	.9%
Total Stocks.....	\$ 6,870,958.17	2.2%	\$ 4,085,914.40	1.4%
Real Estate:				
Properties Occupied by the Company.....	\$ 3,906,437.69	1.2%	\$ 3,914,902.08	1.3%
Investment Real Estate.....	306,870.67	.1%	266,178.29	.1%
Total Real Estate.....	\$ 4,213,308.36	1.3%	\$ 4,181,080.37	1.4%
Electronic Data Processing Equipment.....	\$ 1,201,312.03	.4%	-0-	.0%
Interest and Rents on Investments				
Accrued But Not Yet Due.....	2,221,475.09	.7%	2,021,811.31	.7%
Interest and Rents Due on Investments (None of which is past due more than 90 days)....	228,006.53	.1%	178,819.53	.1%
Other Assets, Principally Net Premiums in Course of Collection.....	9,006,561.33	2.9%	8,561,284.28	2.9%
Loans to Policyholders.....	19,077,351.18	6.1%	16,955,233.41	5.7%
Total Assets.....	\$311,805,807.57	100.0%	\$295,746,819.76	100.0%

LIABILITIES

	December 31, 1962	December 31, 1961
Policy Reserves.....	\$232,615,071.37	\$227,596,701.82
Premiums & Interest Paid in Advance....	6,473,305.29	5,274,218.08
Reserves for Taxes.....	2,522,839.40	2,316,874.05
Amounts Held in Escrow or for Guarantee of Contract Performance...	4,582,389.26	2,387,792.32
Reserve for Amounts Not Yet Due.....	1,727,657.26	1,869,855.09
Policyholders Dividends.....	20,720,046.02	17,594,199.85
Special Contract Contingent Reserve on Certain Group Policies.....	6,063,500.00	4,888,613.00
Mass Hazard Reserve for Group Insurance.....	6,500,832.00	5,794,133.00
Reserve for Mortality Fluctuation.....	890,000.00	900,000.00
Mandatory Security Valuation Reserve....	761,376.00	747,494.00
Reserve for Fluctuation in Asset Values.....	6,331,435.00	6,087,688.00
Total.....	\$289,188,451.60	\$275,457,569.21
Surplus.....	22,617,355.97	20,289,250.55
Total Liabilities.....	\$311,805,807.57	\$295,746,819.76

Board of Directors

(First Elected to the Board in the Year Named)

SIDNEY W. SOUERS*, 1936
Chairman

C. R. ANTHONY, 1952
Chairman of the Board and President
C. R. Anthony Co.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR., 1959
President and Chairman of the Board
Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
St. Louis, Mo.

EDWIN M. CLARK*, 1953
President
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

DONALD DANFORTH, 1957
Chairman of the Board
Ralston Purina Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

IRVING EDISON, 1961
President
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.
St. Louis, Mo.

PRESTON ESTEP, 1953
Chairman of the Board
Bank of St. Louis
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES M. KEMPER, 1933
Chairman
Commerce Trust Company
Kansas City, Mo.

SIDNEY MAESTRE, 1953
Chairman of the Executive Committee
Mercantile Trust Company
St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. McAFEE*, 1951
President
Union Electric Company
St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM A. McDONNELL*, 1950
Chairman of the Board
St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

FREDERIC M. PEIRCE*, 1958
President

TOM K. SMITH*, 1940
Honorary Chairman of the Board
Boatmen's National Bank
St. Louis, Mo.

EDWIN J. SPIEGEL*, 1953
Director and Advisor
Crown Zellerbach Corp.
St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN L. WILSON, 1951
Chairman of the Board
Universal Match Corporation
St. Louis, Mo.

HOWARD I. YOUNG, 1948
President
American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

**Member of Executive Committee*

Executive Officers

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
Chairman

FREDERIC M. PEIRCE
President

FRANK P. ASCHEMEYER
Vice-President and General Counsel

VICTOR F. BACHLE
Controller

RICHARD H. BENNETT, CLU
Vice-President—Sales

J. G. DRISCOLL
Financial Vice-President

EDWARD L. FAITH
Vice-President and Actuary

JAMES H. READY, M.D.
Medical Director

STANLEY M. RICHMAN
Vice-President

HARRY F. ROLLETT
Secretary

ROBERT N. STABLER
Vice-President

E. LEE TRINKLE, JR.
Assistant Vice-President

FRANK VESSER
Vice-President

District Group Offices in:

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DALLAS, TEXAS
DENVER, COLORADO
DES MOINES, IOWA
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOUSTON, TEXAS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Mortgage Loan Field Offices in:

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
DALLAS, TEXAS
DENVER, COLORADO
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
HOUSTON, TEXAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

SALES AGENCIES THAT SERVE OUR POLICYHOLDERS

ALABAMA

Birmingham.....J. Orlando Ogle
Mobile.....Gulf Coast Agencies
Montgomery.....John T. Dale

ARIZONA

Phoenix.....Johnson & Johnson Ins. Agcy.
Tucson.....Kenneth J. Patzman, CLU

ARKANSAS

Little Rock.....Harry L. Ehrenberg, CLU
Osceola.....Dane Fergus

CALIFORNIA

Apple Valley.....Wilson-Porter, Inc.
Los Angeles..Harold L. Flangel, Maurice Levine,
Gilbert S. Nickerson, Allen H. Ogilvie, CLU
Patrick A. Paige, CLU

Oakland.....G. F. Sterns, CLU
Salinas.....Life Plan
San Diego.....Michael Chamberlain
San Francisco.....John V. Boito,
Gerald A. Gilson, Frank E. Kelly,
John P. Miksits, Alfred W. Miller

Santa Ana.....Charles R. Billman,
William E. Robinson, Daniel F. Stukowski,
Stanley C. Sweet, Robert L. Webb

Santa Barbara.....Jens H. Christiansen

COLORADO

Denver.....Harry J. Pells
Greeley.....Spencer S. Trent

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.....Brem & Klein Agency

FLORIDA

Miami.....Anthony J. Barone
Miami.....Potts & Finchell Underwriters

GEORGIA

Atlanta.....Edward J. Scheiwe

HAWAII

Honolulu.....Kamaaina Agencies

ILLINOIS

Belleville.....Kenneth J. Green
Bloomington.....Frank Insurance Agency
Chicago.....Edward H. Bart, Robert M. Benson,
Paul J. Bratt, Gerald B. Dewey,
Sam F. Emma, Harold V. Hayward,
Otto A. Jeanes, Langan-Haeger-Vincent & Born,
Marac Insurance Agency, Benjamin S. Rue
Rockford.....Walter G. Meyers
Springfield.....Don Forsyth

INDIANA

Indianapolis.....Spafford Orwig

IOWA

Cedar Rapids.....Paul S. Kohl
Davenport.....Paul J. Wadle, CLU
Des Moines.....Richard Strauss
Mason City.....T. H. Leaver, Sr.
Sioux City.....Eldon W. Eberhard, CLU

KANSAS

Baxter Springs.....C. Ward Bain
Topeka.....Charles W. Ransom
Wichita.....Earl E. Strimple

MARYLAND

Baltimore.....Leonhart & Co. (Md.) Inc.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.....E. S. Benson Insurance Agcy.

MICHIGAN

Detroit.....C. Quintin Banwell, CLU,
James W. Cannon, George Coury, CLU,
Alex T. Drobish, Edward G. McDonald,
Richard T. Murphy, Charles H. A. Redding

MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau.....Sidney S. Sommers
Columbia.....Howard D. Berkley
DeSoto.....Claude J. Cook
Kansas City.....Cochran-Lowry Agencies
Kennett.....Bragg-Carter Agency
Kirksville.....Cloy E. Whitney
Lebanon.....James C. Kesterson
Mexico.....John W. Cox
Poplar Bluff.....Earl L. Graves
St. Louis.....Louis J. Clark, George H. Fletcher,
Edward J. Garlich, CLU, Chauncey H. Gegg,
Kekeris Brothers & Assoc.,
Louis W. E. Laudel, James J. Roberts,
Rosenthal Agency Associates, Fred F. Sale,
W. Stanley Stuart and Assoc.,
William E. Vesser and Assoc.
Springfield.....Ben W. Alpuerto
Sullivan.....Harold W. Edgar

NEBRASKA

Omaha.....William T. Barmettler

NEW MEXICO

Clayton.....N. O. Brane
Roswell.....Walter G. Haut

OHIO

Akron.....Vernon L. Woodrum
Cincinnati.....Charles J. Lima, Jr.
Cleveland.....J. William Van Horn
Columbus.....James E. Gilles

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City.....William J. Newblock
Tulsa.....Gordon Tyler

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh.....Robert R. Dodson, James R. Hall,
Arthur G. Leichter, William E. Powell, Jr.,
Professional Administrators,
William E. Wrenshall, CLU

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga.....Newton R. Douglas
Memphis.....Lewis C. Callow, CLU
Nashville.....General Insurance Underwriters

TEXAS

Abilene.....Behrens & Behrens
Amarillo.....The Cooley Agency
Corpus Christi.....Gordon G. Mandt
Dallas.....Douglas C. Defferari,
Bernard C. McQuirk,
Travis Smith, James H. Stevens
El Paso.....Leo R. Schuster, Sr.
Ft. Worth.....Raymond B. Atherton,
Robert E. Hardie, Sr., Irvin L. Kelley,
J. Harold Sharpe
Houston.....O. Boyd Ewing, CLU, Hank Gould,
Thomas L. Lund, Seymour Seidler,
William Strauss, Jr., John O. Wiggins,
James R. Wilson
San Antonio.....S. J. Fisher, Jr., CLU
Tyler.....Bud Price
Waco.....J. Haley Beers
Wichita Falls.....Bullington-Mason Company

UTAH

Salt Lake City.....L. B. Bigler

Multiple Agencies Directors

PAUL M. HANSON, Chicago, Illinois
D. B. PHILLIPS, JR., Dallas, Texas
CASH D. BOND, JR., Detroit, Michigan
FOREST B. CLEMENTS, Ft. Worth, Texas
JAMES C. CLEMENS, Houston, Texas
JOHN G. HERRMANN, Northern Calif.
CHARLES W. DEAN, Out-State Missouri
WILLIAM D. STAYTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSEPH H. KRULL, CLU, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN FORD, Southern California
RICHARD J. PICCINATI, Associate
Director, Southern California



ST. LOUIS CAR
A DIVISION OF
GENERAL STEEL
INDUSTRIES, INC.

HARDING-WILLIAMS CORPORATION

Anthony's
C. E. ANTHONY CO.



**SCOTT, FORESMAN
AND COMPANY**



RAPID TRANSIT LINES, INC.
HOUSTON

Retail Bakers' Insurance Trust Fund



Pulitzer Publishing Company



GARDNER ADVERTISING COMPANY



W. F. Hall Printing Company



FRANK BLOCK ASSOCIATES

H. E. BUTT GROCERY COMPANY

California State Automobile Association



GALLERY CHEMICAL COMPANY

McDONNELL Aircraft Corporation



Famous-Barr co.

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

Philadelphia Gas Works



BRIGGS

BEAUTYWARE

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO.

HILB & Co.



BUTCHERS, SAUSAGE MAKERS
AND PACKING HOUSE WORKERS
LOCAL NUMBER 545 WELFARE FUND

**BOYD'S
PRINCE GARDNER®**

A CROSS SECTION OF GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE GROUP POLICYHOLDERS

CAMPBELL-EWALD COMPANY

GRAPHIC ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, Inc.



Bank Building Corporation
OF AMERICA



FOLLANSBEE STEEL CORPORATION

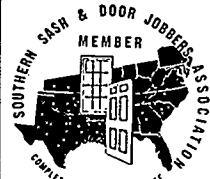


Commerce Trust Company

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI



PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY



Transit Casualty Company

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.

MOZARK AIR LINES

SCULLIN STEEL CO.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF ST. LOUIS - SHOPS AND MILLS WELFARE FUND

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK

The **Boatmen's**

ST. LOUIS Public Service COMPANY

Hardin-Simmons University



BANK OF ST. LOUIS
WASHINGTON TO
LUCAS AT NINTH



Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MATERIAL SERVICE

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

INTER-COUNTY TELEPHONE
& TELEGRAPH COMPANY



STUPP BROS. BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY



KELSEY
KH
HAYES



Communications for
South Central and
Southern States

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS (Cont'd)

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Kimberly-Clark Corp., S. F. Deb.	3 3/4	1983	500,000
Liberty Loan Corp., Notes	5 1/2	1980	350,000
Liberty Loan Corp., Notes	5 1/2	1975	500,000
Martin Co. (The), S. F. Deb.	5 1/2	1968	107,000
May Department Stores Co., Deb.	3 1/4	1978	500,000
Midland-Guardian, Jr. Sub. Notes	6 1/4	1977	250,000
Modern Homes Finance Co., Collateral Trust Deb. Series "B"	6 1/4	1974	250,000
Moog Servocontrols, Inc., Notes	6	1974	217,000
National Acceptance Co. of America, Deb.	5 1/4	1973	350,000
National Acceptance Co. of America, Sub. Serial Notes	5 1/4	1965-1974	350,000
National Distillers & Chemical Corp., S. F. Deb.	4 3/4	1983	500,000
National Steel Corp., First Mtge.	3 3/8	1986	500,000
Ohio Brass Company, Notes	5 1/4	1976	500,000
Pacific Finance Corp., Notes	5 1/4	1980	250,000
Pacific Finance Corp., Deb.	5 1/4	1981	500,000
Philco Finance Corp., Deb.	5 1/4	1981	400,000
Phillips Petroleum Co., Conv. Sub. Deb.	4 1/4	1987	300,000
Pioneer Finance Company, Sub. Deb.	6 1/2	1973	250,000
Pioneer Finance Company, S. F. Sr. Notes	5 1/2	1977	250,000
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Deb.	3	1973	196,000
Safeway Stores, Inc., Deb., B.	4 1/4	1969	220,000
Seaboard Finance Co., Deb.	5 1/4	1980	500,000
Sinclair Oil Co., Conv. Deb.	4 3/4	1986	250,000
Socony-Mobil Oil Co., Deb.	2 1/2	1976	300,000
Sperry Rand Corp., Deb.	5 1/2	1982	500,000
Standard Financial Corp., Sr. Notes	5	1982	350,000
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), Deb.	2 3/4	1974	600,000
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Deb.	4 1/4	1982	500,000
State Loan & Finance Corp., Deb.	5.40	1981	350,000
Sterling Drug, Inc., Deb.	3 1/4	1980	500,000
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., S. F. Deb.	4 3/4	1980	500,000
Talcott (James), Senior Notes	5 1/4	1973	250,000
Talcott (James), Subordinated Notes	5 1/2	1973	250,000
Talcott (James), Sr. Notes	4 1/4	1977	100,000
Talcott (James), Capital Notes	5	1979	100,000
Talcott (James), Senior Notes	5 1/2	1979	250,000
Talcott (James), Senior Notes	5 1/4	1980	150,000
Union Oil Co. of California, Sub. Deb.	4 1/4	1991	185,000
Van Camp Sea Food Co., Sr. Prom. Notes	4 1/4	1977	175,000
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Deb.	4	1978	500,000
			\$28,945,000
			\$111,799,090

Total Principal Amount

PREFERRED STOCKS

	Number of Shares
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, \$4.50, \$100 Par Value	2,000
Gas Service Company, 5%, \$100 Par Value	3,500
General Contract Finance Corporation, 5 1/2% Conv., \$20 Par Value	3,000
Murphy Corporation, 5 1/4%, \$100 Par Value	2,910
National Distillers & Chemical Corp., 4 1/4%, \$100 Par Value	3,500
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, 5 1/2%, \$100 Par Value	2,390
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, 5 1/4%, \$100 Par Value	2,500
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., 4.64%, \$100 Par Value	5,000
Permanente Cement Company, 5% Conv., \$50 Par Value	5,000
Pettibone Mulliken Corp., 5.75 Cum. Pref. Stock, \$100 Par Value	2,500
Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 4.84%, \$100 Par Value	3,500
Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, 5.24%, \$100 Par Value	3,500
Transcontinental Gas Pipeline, 5.26% Cum. Prf., \$100 Par Value	3,500
Market Value of Preferred Stocks	\$3,899,540

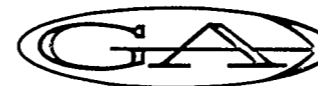
COMMON STOCKS

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Number of Shares
American Tel. & Tel. Company	735
Laclede Gas Company	2,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	7,086
Ohio Edison Company	4,500
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	4,725
Public Service Electric & Gas Company	3,000
Union Electric Company	3,100

INDUSTRIALS

American Investment Company of Illinois	6,540
Bankers Trust Company	300
Chase Manhattan Bank	300
Consolidated Cigar Corporation	4,749
Continental Can Company	1,500
Federated Department Stores, Inc.	1,000
General Motors Corporation	2,600
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	2,000
Martin-Marietta Company	4,500
May Department Stores Company	1,500
Missouri Portland Cement Company	4,000
National Dairy Products Company	2,500
National Lead Company	2,200
Parke, Davis & Company	2,700
Philadelphia National Bank	300
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	4,500
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	2,117
United States Gypsum	700
United States Steel Corporation	1,400
Market Value of Common Stocks	\$3,080,056
Total Market Value of Stocks	\$6,979,596



GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY ST. LOUIS

SECURITIES OWNED ON DECEMBER 31, 1962

BONDS

GOVERNMENT—UNITED STATES

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
United States Treasury Bills		Jan. 10, 1963	\$1,000,000
United States Treasury Bonds	3 3/4	Aug. 15, 1968	2,000,000
United States Treasury Bonds	4	Feb. 15, 1969	550,000
United States Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	Dec. 15, 1969/64	29,500
United States Treasury Bonds	4	Aug. 15, 1971	2,000,000
United States Treasury Bonds	3 3/8	Nov. 15, 1971	1,000,000
United States Treasury Bonds	3 1/4	June 15, 1983/78	100,000
United States Treasury Bonds	3 1/2	Feb. 15, 1990	25,000
FHA Debentures			16,500
			\$6,721,000

GOVERNMENT—CANADA

Dominion of Canada Bonds	5 1/2	Apr. 1, 1976	\$ 260,000
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MUNICIPALS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Aldine Independent School District, Harris County, Texas, Schoolhouse	4.00	1997 & 1998	\$250,000
Allegheny Valley Joint Sewage Authority, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Sewer Rev.	4.20-4.35	1975-1979 & 1981	250,000
Upper Allegheny Joint Sanitary Authority, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Sewer Rev.	4.25	2001	350,000
City of Birmingham, Alabama, Industrial Water Board Rev.	4.90	1989 & 1998	340,000
Bi-State Development Agency, Missouri—Illinois Metropolitan District, Gateway Arch Transportation Facilities Revenue Bonds	5.50	1992	150,000
Carlsbad, New Mexico, Joint Water & Sewer Refunding and Extension Rev.	4.50	1982-1985	350,000
City of Chicago, Chicago-O'Hare International Airport Rev.	4.75	1999	750,000
City of Clayton, Parking Facilities Rev.	3.90	1972-1974	185,000
Clinton Township, Macomb County, Michigan, Water Supply & Sewage Disposal System Rev.	4.375	1987-1992	250,000
Dade County, Florida, Port Authority Rev.	4.70	1999	250,000
Dade County, Florida, Port Authority, Special Rev.	4.75	1991	250,000
Erie County Water Authority (N. Y.) Water Rev.	4.00	1998	400,000
Farmington, New Mexico, Elec., Light, Water and Sewer Rev.	4.75	1994	350,000
Farmington, New Mexico, Elec., Light, Water and Sewer Ref. & Imp. Rev.	4.375	1994	180,000
Florida Development Commission, Hillsborough County Road Rev.	4.20	1982 & 1983	500,000
City of Garland, Texas, Elec., Water & Sewer Rev.	3.00	1984 & 1985	450,000
Georgia Rural Roads Authority	3.70	1977-1979	310,000
Grand River Dam Authority, Series 1961, Okla. Rev.	4.375	2002	350,000
Grant County, Wash., Public Utility District No. 2, Wanapum, Hydro-Elec. Rev.	4.875	2009	500,000
Harper Creek Community Schools, Calhoun County, Michigan School	4.375	1976-1979	215,000
Territory of Hawaii, Aviation Rev.	4.30	1984	250,000
Board of Water Supply of the City & County of Honolulu, Consolidated System Rev.	4.20	1986 & 1987	385,000
City of Hot Springs, Arkansas, Industrial Development Rev.	5.00	1961-1980	471,000
County of Lancaster, Nebr., Industrial Development Rev.	4.25	1982-1987	300,000
Oakland County, Michigan, Sewage Disposal	4.375	1985	250,000
Trustees of the Oklahoma City Municipal Improvement Authority Water System	4.20	2000	300,000
Oklahoma Turnpike Authority, (Southwestern Turnpike Project), Turnpike Rev.	4.75	2001	350,000
Ottumwa, Iowa, Water Rev.	4.125	1993-2000	315,000
School District No. 187 (Cahokia) St. Clair County, School Site and Building	4.25	1974 & 1975	250,000
St. Louis County, Missouri, Re-Organized School District No. R-6, School Bldg. & Site	4.25	1974-1976	255,000
South Bend School Building Corporation, St. Joseph County, Indiana, First Mortgage Rev.	4.00	1972 & 1973	250,000
Taylorville, Illinois, Water Rev.	4.375	1987-1990	250,000
Tucson Airport Authority Rev.	4.50-4.60	1985-1996	350,000
University of Illinois, Board of Trustees Rev.	4.75	1984	500,000
University of Missouri, Dormitory Rev.	4.00	1979 & 1980	100,000
University of Washington, Rev.	4.125	1989 & 1990	250,000
West Virginia University, Board of Governors Agric. & Eng. Building Rev.	4.30	1984 & 1985	350,000
			\$11,806,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount		Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount		Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount		Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Alabama Power Company, First Mtge.	3½	1972	77,000	Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	300,000	Michigan Cons. Gas Co., First Mtge.	3½	1980	500,000	Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., G. ...	3½	1977	260,000
Appalachian Elec. Pr. Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1970	200,000	Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1977	150,000	Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	350,000	Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., J. ...	3½	1982	200,000
Appalachian Elec. Pr. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	125,000	Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1984	300,000	Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	250,000	Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., K. ...	3½	1984	250,000
Arizona Public Service Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	300,000	Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	300,000	Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	300,000	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, First Mtge., E.	3	1984	750,000
Arkansas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	400,000	Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000	Missouri Public Service Co., First Mtge.	4½	1987	500,000	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, First Mtge., F.	4½	1987	500,000
Arkansas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	200,000	Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1983	150,000	New Jersey Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	500,000	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge. ...	3	1972	220,000
Atlantic City Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	250,000	Dayton Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	300,000	New York Power & Light Corp., First Mtge.	2½	1975	300,000	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge. ...	2½	1979	280,000
Atlantic City Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1980	250,000	Dayton Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	300,000	New York State Elec. & Gas Corp., First Mtge.	3½	1988	250,000	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge. ...	2½	1980	100,000
Black Hills Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	5½	1991	248,750	Delaware Power & Light Co., First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	2¾	1980	400,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen. Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge. ...	3½	1984	300,000
Boston Edison Co., First Mtge., B.	2¾	1980	600,000	Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., H.	2½	1970	50,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen. Mtge.	3¼	1984	300,000	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., Deb.	4½	1977	344,000
Boston Edison Co., First Mtge., E.	3	1984	400,000	Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., I.	2½	1982	300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Co., First Mtge.	3½	1979	315,000	St. Louis County Water Co., First Mtge., E.	3½	1985	500,000
Central Illinois Public Service Co., First Mtge., D. ...	3½	1982	300,000	Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., J.	2½	1985	250,000	Northern Natural Gas Co., S. F. Deb.	4½	1976	478,000	San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge., C.	3	1978	400,000
Central Illinois Public Service Co., First Mtge., F. ...	3½	1984	50,000	Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., N.	2½	1984	150,000	Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	2½	1975	275,000	San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge., E.	2½	1984	350,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., D.	3½	1982	300,000	Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1977	400,000	Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	3	1978	225,000	Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., A. ...	3½	1973	135,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., F.	3½	1984	200,000	Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	100,000	Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	2½	1979	100,000	Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., B. ...	3	1973	200,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., G.	3¼	1986	250,000	Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	100,000	Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	3¼	1982	200,000	Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., C. ...	2½	1976	265,000
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1975	150,000	Equitable Gas Co., First Mtge.	4½	1983	750,000	Ohio Edison Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	400,000	Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., F. ...	3	1979	300,000
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1978	385,000	Gulf Power Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	500,000	Ohio Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	600,000	Southern California Gas Co., First Mtge.	3½	1970	38,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	3	1982	400,000	Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	398,000	Ohio Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	150,000	Southern Indiana Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	250,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1985	200,000	Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1979	100,000	Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	200,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., First Mtge.	5½	1977	41,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	3	1989	300,000	Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1980	100,000	Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., First Mtge.	5½	1979	257,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. Co., First Mtge. ...	3½	1983	250,000	Hawaiian Elec. Co., Ltd., First Mtge.	4½	1989	250,000	Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	150,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Deb.	5	1982	325,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. Co., First Mtge. ...	3½	1986	250,000	Houston Lighting & Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1974	170,000	Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1988	350,000	Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	290,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., L.	3	1977	300,000	Houston Lighting & Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1989	630,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., J.	3	1970	100,000	Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	250,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., N.	3	1978	200,000	Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	100,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., T.	2½	1976	100,000	Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	3½	1985	260,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., O.	3¼	1982	250,000	Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	199,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., Q.	2½	1980	200,000	Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	470,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., D.	3	1972	100,000	Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., R.	3½	1982	100,000	Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1977	55,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., E.	3	1979	150,000	Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	200,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., S.	3	1983	100,000	Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	75,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., A.	2¾	1982	350,000	Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	200,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., X.	3½	1984	200,000	Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp., First Mtge. ...	5	1981	500,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., H.	3½	1982	100,000	Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1980	400,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., U.	3½	1985	100,000	Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr. ...	2½	1980	250,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., I.	3½	1983	200,000	Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1974	200,000	Pennsylvania Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1972	62,000	Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr. ...	3½	1982	250,000
Consolidated Gas, Elec., Lt. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, First Ref. Mtge., U.	2½	1981	600,000	Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	400,000	Philadelphia Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2½	1978	300,000	Union Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1986	150,000
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, First Ref. Mtge., Z.	3	1989	400,000	Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1983	150,000	Philadelphia Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2½	1981	300,000	Union Elec. Co., First Mtge.	4½	1988	245,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb.	3	1978	250,000	Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1973	79,000	Portland General Electric Co., First Mtge.	4½	1987	500,000	United Gas Corp., First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	3½	1975	500,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb.	3½	1979	500,000	Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	210,000	Portland General Electric Co., First Mtge.	5½	1990	250,000	Utah Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	250,000
				Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	209,000	Portland General Electric Co., First Mtge.	5½	1987	250,000	Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge., E. ...	2½	1975	300,000
				Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	200,000	Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1977	120,000	Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge., F. ...	3	1978	200,000
				Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1978	200,000	Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1983	270,000	Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge., H. ...	2½	1980	100,000
				Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	200,000	Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1985	210,000	Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge., K. ...	3½	1984	250,000
				Long Island Lighting Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	400,000	Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1988	300,000	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	100,000
				Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	600,000	Public Service Co. of Colorado, First Mtge.	3½	1984	500,000	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	500,000
				Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	250,000	Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., F.	3½	1975	140,000	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	150,000
															\$43,885,750

TELEPHONES

	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1971	\$200,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1973	150,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1972	175,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1984	405,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1986	35,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1987	35,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1990	250,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	5	1983	250,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Deb.	3	1974	600,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1996	250,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First Mtge., B.	3	1978	465,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First Mtge., A.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1981	235,000
Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1988	550,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1978	400,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1986	200,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1989	200,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1988	200,000
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1982	400,000
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1991	600,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1988	400,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3	1989	305,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1990	45,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., E.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1978	100,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., F.	3	1981	270,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., D.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1982	230,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., I.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1996	400,000
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1984	600,000
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1996	400,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1978	100,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1983	50,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1985	450,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1979	175,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1985	275,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1987	250,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1989	100,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1983	250,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1985	450,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1995	300,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1992	500,000
United Tel. Co. of Penn., First Mtge.	5	1991	297,000
			<u>\$11,547,000</u>

RAILROADS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., General Mtge.	4	1995	\$500,000
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Co., Eq. Tr., K.	4½	1971 & 1972	250,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3½	1985	100,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3	1990	199,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "MM"	2½	1984 & 1985	200,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R.R. Co., Cond. Sale Contract.	5½	1961-1976	216,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co., Cond. Sale Contract.	5½	1962-1977	479,326
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. Co., First Mtge., A.	2½	1980	500,000
Chicago Union Station Co., First Mtge., F.	3½	1963	50,000
Cincinnati Union Terminal Co., First Mtge., G.	2¾	1974	79,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Gen. Mtge., A.	4	1993	200,000
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., First Mtge., C.	3¼	1984	500,000
Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1974	200,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Collateral Trust Bonds	4½	1987	250,000
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., First Ref. Mtge., B. (Reg.)	5½	1978	71,904
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "LL"	2½	1963	100,000
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "OO"	2½	1963	85,000
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "G"	4½	1968-1972	165,000
New York Central & Hudson River R.R., First Mtge.	3½	1997	10,000
New York Central & Hudson River R.R., First Mtge. (Reg.)	3½	1997	140,000
Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien Mtge.	4	1997	200,000
Pennsylvania R.R. Co., Eq. Tr., Z.	2½	1963	200,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., Cond. Sales Agr.	3½	Semi-annually through 1970	272,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., Cond. Sales Agr.	5¼	Semi-annually through 1975	216,110
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., First Mtge.	4	1989	800,000
Seaboard Air Line R.R. Co., First Mtge., B.	3	1980	500,000
Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco Terminal First Mtge., A.	3½	1975	196,000
Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis Ref. & Imp. Mtge., D.	2½	1985	600,000
Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis Ref. & Imp. Mtge., C.	4	2019	75,000
Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., First Mtge.	5	2000	180,000
Union Pacific R.R. Co., Ref. Mtge., C.	2½	1991	600,000
Wabash Railroad Co., Con. Sales Agr.	5	Semi-annually through 1977	500,000
			<u>\$8,634,340</u>

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Acceptance Finance Co., Sr. Note	5½	1975	\$250,000
Aetna Finance Co., Conv. Sub. Deb.	5½	1975	250,000
Aetna Finance Co., Sr. Notes	5	1982	250,000
Aldens, Inc., Notes	5½	1961-1976	460,000
Aldens, Inc., S. F. Sr. Sub. Notes	5½	1982	350,000
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Deb.	3½	1978	900,000
Aluminum Co. of America, Deb.	3	1979	750,000
Aluminum Co. of America, Deb.	4½	1982	250,000
Aluminum Co. of America, S. F. Deb.	3½	1983	225,000
American Can Co., Deb.	3½	1988	750,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Notes	3½	1966	110,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Notes	3½	1974	160,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Conv. Capital Notes	4½	1981	66,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Sub. Notes	5½	1981	500,000
Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Deb.	3½	1977	699,000
Associates Investment Co., Notes	3½	1967	500,000
Atlantic Refining Co., Deb.	3½	1979	285,000
Atlantic Steel Co., S. F. Notes	6	1982	500,000
Automatic Canteen Company of America, Deb.	5½	1981	350,000
Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Jefferson City, Mo., First Mtge.	5	1974	514,000
Brown Shoe Co., Inc., Deb.	3½	1971	131,000
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Deb.	4½	1977	472,000
C. I. T. Financial Corp., Deb.	3½	1970	250,000
Commercial Credit Co., Notes	3½	1965	750,000
Commercial Credit Co., Deb.	4½	1978	250,000
Continental Baking Co., Deb.	3	1965	297,000
Continental Oil Co., Deb.	3	1984	495,000
Crown Finance Corporation, Senior Notes	5½	1971	135,000
Crown Finance Corporation, Sub. Notes	6½	1971	100,000
Flintkote Company, Deb.	4½	1977	500,000
General American Transportation Corp., Equip. Trust Certfs.	4½	1978	472,000
General Electric Co., Deb.	3½	1976	500,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	3	1969	600,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	3½	1975	150,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	4	1979	250,000
General Motors Corporation, Deb.	3½	1979	750,000
Walter E. Heller & Co., Sr. Notes	5	1982	500,000
Hilton Hotels Corporation, Deb.	6	1984	250,000
Inland Steel Co., First Mtge., I.	3.20	1982	174,000
Kentucky Finance Company, Inc., Notes	5½	1975	250,000

CONTINUED ➡➡



77

79

April 10, 1963

①
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
U. S. N., Retired
Chairman
General American Life
Insurance Company
1501 Locust Street
St. Louis 66, Missouri

Dear Sidney: Souers

I received the copy of your Annual Report
on April 8th. It was indeed thoughtful of you to send me
this information.

Sincerely,

Edgar

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-114

REC-61

62-80295-

112 APR 12 1963

NOTE: Rear Admiral Souers is on the Special Correspondents' List
and is known to the Director on a first-name basis.

RWE:may (3)

may 10 3 35 PM '63

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC'D NY FBI

MAILED 4
APR 10 1963
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DO-8

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON ☒
MR. BELMONT ☐
MR. MOHR ☐
MR. CASPER ☐
MR. CALLAHAN ☐
MR. CONRAD ☐
MR. DELOACH ☒
MR. EVANS ☐
MR. GALE ☐
MR. ROSEN ☐
MR. SULLIVAN ☐
MR. TAVEL ☐
MR. TROTTER ☐
MR. JONES ☐
TELE. ROOM ☐
MISS HOLMES ☐
MRS. METCALF ☐
MISS GANDY ☐

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

sch
ack 4-10-64
RWE/mw/may

62-80295-79

ENCLOSURE

sch
8-88

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

October 31, 1963

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Your thoughtfulness in sending me the F.B.I.
Annual Report for the fiscal year 1963 is very
much appreciated. These reports are always most
interesting as they show the outstanding results
of your excellent organization during the past
year.

If, at any time I can be of service to you
personally or to the F.B.I., please let me know.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Sidney

Sidney W. Souers

67-1-27150

APPLICANTS GENERAL

REC-137

NOT RECORDED

SEARCHED

INDEXED

5 NOV 6 1963

25 SEP 14 1966

EXP. PROC.

NOV 4 1963

SEP 16 1966

33

20

THREE

8/8

April 16, 1964

APR 16 4 04 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

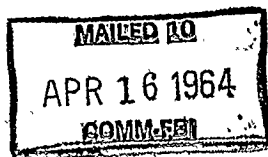
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
U.S.N., Retired
Chairman
General American Life Insurance Company
1501 Locust Street
St. Louis 66, Missouri

Dear Sidney:

I have received the 1963 reports for
your company, and it was indeed thoughtful of you to
make these available.

Sincerely,

Edgar



NOTE: Souers is on the Special Correspondents' List. He was thanked
on 4-10-63 for sending the previous year reports.

DTP:ncr (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

APR 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

11 APR 17 1964

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON ☒
MR. BELMONT _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. DELOACH ☒
MR. EVANS _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER ☒
MR. JONES ☒
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES ☒
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

See 8 sub 4-16-64
DTP/ham



GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY • ST. LOUIS 66, MO.

ENCLOSURE

62-80295-80

April 8, 1966

①
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USN (Retired)
Chairman
*General American Life Insurance Company
1501 Locust Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Dear Sidney:

It was most thoughtful of you to send me
the 1965 Annual Report of your company along with the
brochure reflecting securities owned at the end of 1965.

I read them with interest.

Sincerely,

~~Edgar Hoover~~

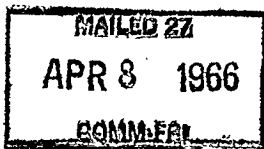
62-80295-1

APR 8 11 39 AM '66
REC'D-READ
FBI
COMM-FBI

3 APR 12 1966

NOTE: Rear Admiral Souers is on the Special Correspondents'
List. He is the Chairman of the General American Life Insurance
Company.

PDW:kcf (3)



APR 8 1966

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

"ENCL BEHIND FILE"

3 ENCLOSURE

APR 18 1966

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON ☒
MR. DELOACH ☒
MR. MOHR ☒
MR. WICK ☒
MR. CASPER ☒
MR. CALLAHAN ☐
MR. CONRAD ☐
MR. FELT ☐
MR. GALE ☐
MR. ROSEN ☐
MR. SULLIVAN ☐
MR. TAVEL ☐
MR. TROTTER ☐
MR. JONES ☐
V TELE. ROOM ☐
MISS HOLMES ☐
MRS. METCALF ☐
MISS GANDY ☒

Handwritten signature

*ack 4-8-66
p day Ref*

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

CHAIRMAN
GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

rel



GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY • ST. LOUIS 66, MO.

62-80295-81

ENCLOSURE

Handwritten signature

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS MO.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FREDERIC M. PEIRCE
PRESIDENT

April 7, 1967

AKA FREDERIC

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Although I am sure you will be hearing directly from Admiral Souers, I wanted to send a word of special thanks to you for responding so promptly and so warmly to my invitation to write Sidney Souers for his birthday.

Your letter and the others from his good friends of many years pleased him immeasurably. I know he will cherish them. As the years pass, those special people with whom we have shared special experiences become even more treasured.

My best wishes.

Sidney W. Souers

Sincerely,

Frederic M. Peirce

Frederic M. Peirce

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

REC-43
MCT-30

62-80295-82

APR 13 1967

59 APR 25 1967

See index

PROG

APR 10 1967

noak - reply
Spencer

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

April 13, 1967

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Edgar:

One of the things that pleased me most on my 75th birthday was ~~Fred Peirce's~~ presentation of a beautiful leather bound book containing letters from good friends and associates over the years. As I looked through this book, it was a pleasure indeed to find your warm and generous letter. Thank you very much.

It was my privilege to be associated with you and your organization from time to time before and after the Second World War. From my own experience I am familiar with the great work you were doing then and are doing now. I hope you have the opportunity to continue to serve your country for a long, long time to come.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Sidney W. Souers

Sidney W. Souers

62-80295-83

REC- 43

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

11 APR 18 1967

No acknowledgment

g/pant

59 APR 25 1967

APR 17 1967

4-18
38

10 -

g

a

April 15, 1968

REC 107

REC 16

62-80295-84

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USN (Retired)
Chairman of the Board
General American Life Insurance Company
1501 Locust Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Dear Sidney:

I have received your letter of April 8th and
am pleased to know you enjoy the publications we prepare
from time to time. It was indeed thoughtful of you to write
and I appreciate your kind comments.

MAILED 12

APR 15 1968

COMM-FBI

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents List, and
is known to the Director on a first name basis.

WMG:cae (3)

cae

✓

TBB

a

Paul

wmg

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC'D BISHOP
FBI

APR 16 3 30 PM '68

APR 16 1968 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

April 8, 1968

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Edgar:

I appreciate very much being on your mailing list. The various reports put out by you are most comprehensive and I am very glad to read them.

The work of the FBI should be increasing year by year as our country and many of its people are in turmoil most of the time. I pray for your strength and your continuation in office as I think it is most important to our well being.

With warm regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Sidney

Sidney (Souers)

Sidney W. Souers

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

REC 16

10 APR 15 1968

ack and/sak
4-15-68
WMB/cac

SCL
Mailing List
Change Noted
4/12/68 owl

8-WMB

asa
June 18, 1971

REC-46

62-7027-85
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,
USN (Retired)
Apartment 1402
625 South Skinker
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Sidney: Souers

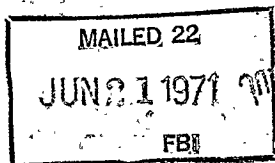
10
ME
Thank you for the generous comments in
your letter received on June 16th. I greatly appreciate
your support in the face of recent attacks on my direction
of the FBI. Your kind remarks certainly mean a great
deal to me and are most encouraging.

Sincerely,
Edgar

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondent's List and is
addressed on a first-name basis.

MHB:pls (3)

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Beaver _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



REC-D BISHOP
FBI

55 JUL 15 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

SIDNEY W. SOUERS
CHAIRMAN EMERITUS

June 11, 1971

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Brennan CD ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Dalbey ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Walters ✓
Mr. Soyars ✓
Mr. Beaver ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Edgar:

Every now and then the "Far Left" renews its drive against you and I am happy to see their efforts are as futile now as they were in the past.

We will never have a more capable and effective Director of your great organization, and I hope you will be running it for many more years.

I read the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and other reports issued by the FBI and appreciate very much receiving them.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Sidney W. Souers

Sidney W. Souers

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

REC-46 62-80295-85

17 JUN 23 1971



ack/oml
6-18-71
MJB: [initials]

[Handwritten signature]

January 16, 1973

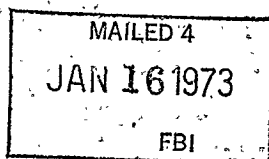
LT
Mrs. Sidney W. ~~Souers~~
Apartment 1402 *Sylvia Souers*
625 South Skinker
St. Louis, Missouri 63105 *Encl. 1*

Dear Mrs. Souers:

On behalf of my associates, I wish to extend heartfelt sympathy to you on the death of your husband. I hope you will find comfort in the knowledge that his many contributions to America will long remain as a memorial to him. We in the FBI did want you to know that we are thinking of you and share your grief. *WS*

Sincerely,

Pat Gray



REC-24

X-101

62-80295-86
16 JAN 18 1973

NOTE: Rear Admiral Sidney was on the Special Correspondents List. Bureau relations with him over the years have been favorable.

awt:la (3)

la

- Felt _____
- Baker _____
- Callahan _____
- Cleveland _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Gebhardt _____
- Jenkins _____
- Marshall _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Purvis _____
- Soyars _____
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- r. Kinley _____
- Armstrong _____
- Herwig _____
- Neenan _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

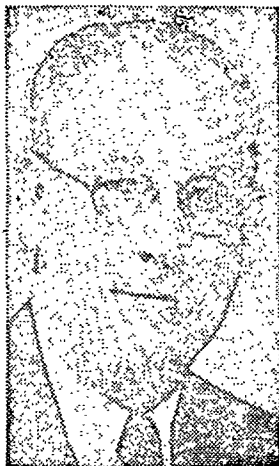
7150
55 JAN 24 1973

ENCLOSURE

FMS

MOR

AWT



ADM. SIDNEY SOUERS

Admiral, First CIA Director

Rear Adm. Sidney W. Souers, 80, the first executive secretary of the National Security Council, died Sunday in St. Louis.

Adm. Souers served as Security Council executive secretary from 1947 to 1950. He was also the first director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, he was a graduate of Miami University in Ohio and was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1929.

He was promoted to rear admiral in 1945, when he was made deputy chief of naval intelligence.

Adm. Souers then played a leading role as representative of the late Navy Secretary James B. Forrestal in the creation of the CIA.

He was a consultant to the late President Harry S. Truman during the Korean War. He left Washington in 1953 and became board chairman of the General American Life Insurance Co.

He also had been an executive of a number of other firms in Atlanta, Houston and Catron, Mo., as well as in New York, Chicago, New Orleans and Memphis. He had served on a number of college boards, including the board of trustees of George Washington University.

He is survived by his wife, Sylvia.

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Waikart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

The Washington Post Times Herald **C-5**
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date **January 16, 1973**

ENCLOSURE

62-80295-86

ack
1-16-73
awt:la

ice made for ml
for deletion
1-16-73 rsk

scL

AWT

DO-6 OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 30, 1973

SIDNEY SOUERS

Dear Mr. Gray -

Will you please express to
your associates, my sincere appre-
ciation and thanks for your beautiful
letter of sympathy in my great loss
of Admiral Souers.

As you know, the security of
his country which he loved dearly
was upper-most on his mind. He had
great respect for all that FBI and its
dedicated men were doing for their
country.

Sincerely

Sylvia Souers

(625 South Skinker - Apt. 1402
Saint Louis, Missouri 63105)

MR. SIDNEY SOUERS
COPY: nm

EXP. PROC.

FEB 2 1973
8 FEB 14 1973

EX-105

MR. FELT ✓
MR. BAKER ✓
MR. CALLAHAN ✓
MR. CLEVELAND
MR. CONRAD
MR. GEBHARDT
MR. JENKINS
MR. MARSHALL
MR. MILLER, E. S.
MR. PURVIS
MR. SOYARS
MR. WALTERS
TELE. ROOM
MR. KINLEY
MR. ARMSTRONG
MR. BOWERS
MR. HERINGTON
MS. HERWIG

MR. MINTZ
MRS. GREEN

FEB 8 1973

625 South Skinker-Apt. 1402
Saint Louis, Missouri 63105



January 30 1973

Dear Mr. Dray-

Will you please express to
your associates, my sincere
appreciation and thanks for
your beautiful letter of sympathy
in my great loss of Admiral Soren.

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Aetna Finance Co., Conv. Sub. Deb.	5%	1975	250,000
Aldens, Inc., Notes	5%	1961-1976	500,000
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Deb.	3 1/2	1978	900,000
Aluminum Co. of America, Deb.	3	1979	750,000
Aluminum Co. of America, Deb.	4 1/4	1982	250,000
Aluminum Co. of America, S. F. Deb.	3 7/8	1983	225,000
American Can Co., Deb.	3 3/4	1988	750,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Notes	3 7/8	1966	166,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Notes	3 1/2	1974	180,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Conv. Capital Notes	4 1/2	1981	200,000
Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Deb.	3 3/4	1977	699,000
Associates Investment Co., Notes	3 1/2	1961	250,000
Associates Investment Co., Notes	3 1/2	1967	500,000
Atlantic Refining Co., Deb.	3 1/4	1979	285,000
Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Jefferson City, Mo., First Mtge.	5	1974	572,000
Brown Shoe Co., Inc., Deb.	3 1/2	1971	131,000
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Deb.	4 1/2	1977	500,000
C. I. T. Financial Corp., Deb.	3 3/8	1970	250,000
Commercial Credit Co., Notes	3 1/2	1965	750,000
Commercial Credit Co., Deb.	4 1/8	1978	250,000
Continental Baking Co., Deb.	3	1965	297,000
Continental Oil Co., Deb.	3	1984	495,000
Flintkote Company, Deb.	4 3/8	1977	500,000
General American Transportation Corp., Equip. Trust Certfs.	4 1/8	1978	472,000
General Electric Co., Deb.	3 1/2	1976	500,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	3	1969	600,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	3 5/8	1975	150,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	4	1979	250,000
General Motors Corporation, Deb.	3 1/4	1979	750,000
Hilton Hotels, Corp., Deb.	6	1984	250,000
Inland Steel Co., First Mtge., I.	3.20	1982	180,000
Kentucky Finance Company, Inc., Notes	5 3/4	1975	250,000
Kimberly-Clark Corp., S. F. Deb.	3 3/4	1983	500,000
Liberty Loan Corp., Notes	5 5/8	1980	350,000
Liberty Loan Corp., Notes	5 7/8	1975	500,000
Martin Co. (The), S. F. Deb.	5 1/2	1968	165,000
May Department Stores Co., Deb.	3 3/4	1978	500,000
Moog Servocontrols, Inc., Notes	6	1974	250,000
National Distillers & Chemical Corp., S. F. Deb.	4 3/4	1983	500,000
National Steel Corp., First Mtge.	3 7/8	1986	500,000
Pacific Finance Corp., Deb.	3 1/2	1965	500,000
Pacific Finance Corp., Notes	5 1/4	1980	250,000
Phillips Petroleum Co., Deb.	2 3/4	1964	250,000
Phillips Petroleum Co., Conv. Sub. Deb.	4 1/4	1987	300,000
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Deb.	3	1973	196,000
Safeway Stores, Inc., Deb., B.	4 1/4	1969	220,000
Seaboard Finance Co., Deb.	5 1/4	1980	500,000
Sinclair Oil Co., Conv. Deb.	4 3/8	1986	250,000
Socony-Mobil Oil Co., Deb.	2 1/2	1976	300,000
Sperry Rand Corp., Deb.	5 1/2	1982	500,000
Standard Oil Co., (New Jersey) Deb.	2 3/4	1974	600,000
Standard Oil Co., (Ohio) Deb.	4 1/4	1982	500,000
Sterling Drug, Inc., Deb.	3 1/4	1980	500,000
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., S. F. Deb.	4 3/4	1980	500,000
Talcott (James), Senior Notes	5 1/2	1979	250,000
Talcott (James), Senior Notes	5 1/2	1980	150,000
Talcott (James), Capital Notes	5	1979	100,000
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Deb.	4	1978	500,000
			\$ 22,683,000

Total Principal Amount \$105,848,644

PREFERRED STOCKS

	Number of Shares
Consolidated Cigar Corporation, \$5.00 Series	1,900
General Contract Finance Corp., 5 1/2% Convertible \$20 Par Value	3,000
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, 5 1/2% \$100 Par Value	2,500

COMMON STOCKS

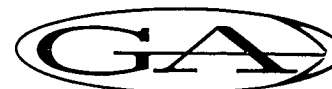
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	7,086
Ohio Edison Co.	3,000
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	1,500
Union Electric Co.	2,100
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	600

TELEPHONE

American Tel. & Tel. Co.	700
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INDUSTRIALS

Continental Can Co.	1,500
Federated Department Stores, Inc.	2,000
General Motors Corp.	2,000
May Department Stores Co.	1,500
National Dairy Products Co.	1,500
Parke, Davis & Co.	2,000
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)	2,000
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	41
United States Steel Corp.	700
Total Market Value of Stocks	\$1,768,275.00



GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS

BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED ON DECEMBER 31, 1960

GOVERNMENT BONDS — UNITED STATES

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
United States Treasury Bonds	1 1/2	Apr. 1, 1964	\$ 100,000
United States Treasury Bonds	1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1964	1,500,000
United States Treasury Bonds	1 1/2	Apr. 1, 1965	8,033,000
United States Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	Dec. 15, 1969-64	29,500
United States Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	Mar. 15, 1970-65	1,500,000
United States Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	Mar. 15, 1971-66	1,370,000
United States Treasury Bonds	3 1/4	June 15, 1983-78	100,000
United States Treasury Bonds	2 3/4	Apr. 1, 1980-75	10,000
			\$12,642,500

MUNICIPAL BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Aldine Independent School District, Harris County, Texas, Schoolhouse	4.00	1997 & 1998	\$ 250,000
City of Birmingham, Alabama, Industrial Water Board Rev.	4.90	1989 & 1998	340,000
Carlsbad, New Mexico, Joint Water & Sewer Refunding and Extension Rev.	4.50	1982 & 1985	350,000
City of Chicago, Chicago-O'Hara International Airport Rev.	4.75	1999	500,000
City of Clayton, Parking Facilities Rev.	3.90	1972-1974	185,000
Dade County, Florida, Port Authority Rev.	4.70	1999	250,000
Erie County Water Authority (N. Y.) Water Rev.	4.00	1998	400,000
Farmington, New Mexico, Elec., Light, Water and Sewer Rev.	4.75	1994	350,000
City of Garland, Texas, Elec., Water & Sewer Rev.	3.00	1984 & 1985	450,000
Georgia Rural Roads Authority	3.70	1977-1979	310,000
Grant County, Wash., Public Utility District #2, Wanapum, Hydro-Elec. Rev.	4.875	2009	500,000
Harper Creek Community Schools, Calhoun County, Michigan School	4.375	1976-1979	215,000
Territory of Hawaii, Aviation Rev.	4.30	1984	250,000
Board of Water Supply of the City & County of Honolulu, Consolidated System Rev.	4.20	1986 & 1987	385,000
City of Hot Springs, Arkansas, Industrial Development Rev.	5.00	1961-1980	500,000
Oakland County, Michigan, Sewage Disposal	4.375	1985	250,000
Oroville-Wyandotte, Irrigation District, Calif., South Fork Power Rev.	4.25	2010	500,000
Ottumwa, Iowa, Water Rev.	4.125	1993-2000	315,000
School District No. 187 (Cahokia) St. Clair County, School Site and Building	4.25	1974 & 1975	250,000
St. Louis County, Missouri, Re-Organized School District #R-6, School Bldg. & Site	4.25	1974-1976	255,000
South Bend School Building Corporation, St. Joseph County, Indiana, First Mortgage Rev.	4.00	1972 & 1973	250,000
Taylorville, Illinois, Water Rev.	4.375	1987-1990	250,000
University of Illinois, Board of Trustees Rev.	2.5-4.75	1984	500,000
University of Missouri, Dormitory Rev.	4.00	1979 & 1980	100,000
University of Washington, Rev.	4.125	1989 & 1990	250,000
West Virginia University, Board of Governors Agric. & Eng. Building Rev.	4.30	1984 & 1985	350,000
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp., Educational Facilities Bldg.	3.90	1988	250,000
			\$8,755,000

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Alabama Power Company, First Mtge.	3 1/2	1972	\$ 77,000
Appalachian Elec. Pr. Co., First Mtge.	3 1/4	1970	200,000
Appalachian Elec. Pr. Co., First Mtge.	2 7/8	1980	125,000
Arizona Public Service Co., First Mtge.	3 1/4	1984	300,000
Arkansas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3 1/2	1982	400,000
Arkansas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3 1/4	1984	200,000

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (CONT'D)

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Atlantic City Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	250,000
Atlantic City Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	250,000
Boston Edison Co., First Mtge., B.	2½	1980	600,000
Boston Edison Co., First Mtge., E.	3	1984	400,000
Central Illinois Public Service Co., First Mtge., D	3½	1982	300,000
Central Illinois Public Service Co., First Mtge., F	3½	1984	50,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., D.	3½	1982	300,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., F.	3½	1984	200,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., G.	3½	1986	250,000
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	150,000
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1978	385,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	3	1982	400,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	2½	1985	200,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	3	1989	300,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1983	250,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1986	250,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., L.	3	1977	300,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., N.	3	1978	200,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., O.	3½	1982	250,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., D.	3	1972	100,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., E.	3	1979	150,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., A.	2½	1982	350,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., H.	3½	1982	100,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., I.	3½	1983	200,000
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, First Ref. Mtge., U.	2½	1981	600,000
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, First Ref. Mtge., Z.	3	1989	400,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb.	3	1978	250,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb.	3½	1979	500,000
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	300,000
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1977	150,000
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1984	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1983	150,000
Dayton Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	300,000
Dayton Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	300,000
Delaware Power & Light Co., First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	2½	1980	400,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., H.	3	1970	50,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., I.	2½	1982	300,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., J.	2½	1985	250,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., N.	2½	1984	150,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1977	400,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	100,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	100,000
Equitable Gas Co., First Mtge.	4½	1983	750,000
Gulf Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	500,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	398,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	100,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	100,000
Hawaiian Elec. Co., Ltd., First Mtge.	4½	1989	250,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1974	170,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1989	630,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	100,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	199,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	200,000
Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	200,000
Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	400,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1974	200,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	400,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1983	150,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1973	79,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	210,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	209,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	200,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1978	200,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	200,000
Long Island Lighting Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	400,000
Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	600,000
Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	250,000
Michigan Cons. Gas Co., First Mtge.	3½	1980	500,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	350,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	250,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	300,000
Missouri Public Service Co., First Mtge.	4½	1987	500,000

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (CONT'D)

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
New Jersey Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	500,000
New York Power & Light Corp., First Mtge.	2½	1975	300,000
New York State Elec. & Gas Corp., First Mtge.	3½	1988	250,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen. Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen. Mtge.	3½	1984	300,000
Northern Illinois Gas Co., First Mtge.	3½	1979	315,000
Northern Natural Gas Co., S. F. Deb.	4½	1976	500,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	2½	1975	275,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	3	1978	225,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	2½	1979	100,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	3½	1982	200,000
Ohio Edison Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	400,000
Ohio Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	600,000
Ohio Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	150,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	200,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	150,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1988	350,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., J.	3	1970	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., T.	2½	1976	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., Q.	2½	1980	200,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., R.	3½	1982	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., S.	3	1983	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., X.	3½	1984	200,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., U.	3½	1985	100,000
Pennsylvania Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1972	62,000
Philadelphia Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2½	1978	300,000
Philadelphia Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3½	1981	300,000
Portland General Electric Co., First Mtge.	4½	1987	500,000
Portland General Electric Co., First Mtge.	5½	1990	250,000
Portland General Electric Co., First Mtge.	4½	1987	250,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1977	120,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1983	270,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1985	210,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1988	300,000
Public Service Co. of Colorado, First Mtge.	3½	1984	500,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., F	3½	1975	140,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., G	3½	1977	260,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., J	3½	1982	200,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., K	3½	1984	250,000
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, First Mtge., E	3½	1984	750,000
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, First Mtge., F	3½	1987	500,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3	1972	220,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2½	1979	280,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3½	1980	100,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3½	1984	300,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., Deb.	4½	1977	349,000
St. Louis County Water Co., First Mtge., E.	3½	1985	500,000
San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge., C.	3	1978	400,000
San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge., E.	2½	1984	350,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., A.	3½	1973	135,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., B.	3	1973	200,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., C.	2½	1976	265,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., F.	3	1979	300,000
Southern California Gas Co., First Mtge.	3½	1970	38,000
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	250,000
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., First Mtge.	5½	1977	46,000
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., First Mtge.	5½	1979	291,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	290,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	250,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	3½	1985	260,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	470,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1977	55,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	75,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	3½	1971	350,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	2½	1980	250,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	3½	1982	250,000
Union Electric Co., First Mtge.	3½	1986	150,000
Union Electric Co., First Mtge.	4½	1988	245,000
United Gas Corp., First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	3½	1975	500,000
Utah Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	250,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge., E	2½	1975	300,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge., F	3	1978	200,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge., H	2½	1980	100,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge., K	3½	1984	250,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	100,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	500,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	150,000

\$42,878,000

TELEPHONE BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1971	\$200,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1973	150,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1982	175,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1984	405,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1986	35,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1987	35,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1990	250,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	5	1983	250,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Deb.	3	1974	600,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Deb.	3½	1996	250,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First Mtge., B.	3	1978	465,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First Mtge., A.	2½	1981	235,000
Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3½	1988	550,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1978	400,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1986	200,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1989	200,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	4½	1988	200,000
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1982	400,000
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1991	600,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3½	1988	400,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3	1989	305,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	2½	1990	45,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., E.	3½	1978	100,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., F.	3	1981	270,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., D.	2½	1982	230,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., I.	3½	1996	400,000
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1984	600,000
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1996	400,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1978	100,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1983	50,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1985	450,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1979	175,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1985	275,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1987	250,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1989	100,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1983	250,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1985	450,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	4½	1995	300,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	4½	1992	500,000

\$11,250,000

RAILROAD BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Gen. Mtge.	4	1995	\$500,000
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Co., Eq. Tr., K.	4½	1971 & 72	250,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3½	1985	100,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3	1990	199,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, & Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "MM"	2½	1964 & 65	200,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. Co., First Mtge., A.	2½	1980	500,000
Chicago Union Station Co., First Mtge., F.	3½	1963	50,000
Chicago & Western Indiana R.R. Co., First Coll. Tr. Mtge., A.	4½	1982	235,000
Cincinnati Union Terminal Co., First Mtge., G.	2½	1974	79,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Gen. Mtge., A.	4	1993	200,000
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., First Mtge., C.	3½	1984	500,000
Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1974	200,000
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., First Ref. Mtge., B (Reg.)	5½	1978	71,904
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "LL"	2½	1963	100,000
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "OO"	2½	1963	85,000
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "C"	4½	1968-72	165,000
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. First Mtge.	3½	1997	10,000
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. First Mtge. (Reg.)	3½	1997	140,000
Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien Mtge.	4	1997	200,000
Pennsylvania R.R. Co., Eq. Tr., Z	2½	1963	200,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., Con. Sales Agr.	3½	Semi-annually Through 1970	340,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., Con. Sales Agr.	5½	Semi-annually Through 1975	250,000
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., First Mtge.	4	1989	800,000
Seaboard Air Line R.R. Co., First Mtge., B.	3	1980	500,000
Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco Terminal First Mtge., A.	3½	1975	196,000
Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis, Ref. & Imp. Mtge., D.	2½	1985	600,000
Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis, Ref. & Imp. Mtge., C.	4	2019	75,000
Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., First Mtge.	5	2000	180,000
Union Pacific R.R. Co., Ref. Mtge., C.	2½	1991	600,000
Wabash Railroad Co., Con. Sales Agr.	3½	Semi-annually Through 1962	114,240

\$7,640,144

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Deb.	3½	1978	\$900,000
Aluminum Co. of America, Deb.	3	1979	750,000
Aluminum Co. of America, Deb.	4¼	1982	250,000
Aluminum Co. of America, S. F. Deb.	3⅞	1983	225,000
American Can Co., Deb.	3¾	1988	750,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Notes	3⅞	1966	193,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Notes	3½	1974	190,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Convertible Capital Notes	4½	1981	200,000
Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Deb.	3⅞	1977	699,000
Associates Investment Co., Notes	3½	1961	250,000
Associates Investment Co., Notes	3½	1967	500,000
Atlantic Refining Co., Deb.	3¾	1979	285,000
Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Jefferson City, Mo., First Mtge.	5	1974	600,000
Brown Shoe Co., Inc. Deb.	3½	1971	131,000
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Deb.	4½	1977	500,000
C. I. T. Financial Corp., Deb.	3⅞	1970	250,000
Commercial Credit Co., Notes	3½	1965	750,000
Commercial Credit Co., Deb.	4⅞	1978	250,000
Continental Baking Co., Deb.	3	1965	297,000
Continental Oil Co., Deb.	3	1984	495,000
Flintkote Company, Deb.	4⅞	1977	500,000
General American Transportation Corp., Equip. Trust Certfs.	4⅞	1978	472,000
General Electric Co., Deb.	3½	1976	500,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	3	1969	600,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	3⅞	1975	150,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	4	1979	250,000
General Motors Corporation, Deb.	3¾	1979	750,000
Hilton Hotels, Corp., Deb.	6	1984	250,000
Inland Steel Co., First Mtge., I.	3.20	1982	180,000
Kimberly-Clark Corp., S. F. Deb.	3¾	1983	500,000
Martin Co. (The), S. F. Deb.	5½	1968	165,000
May Department Stores Co., Deb.	3¾	1978	500,000
National Distillers & Chemical Corp. S. F., Deb.	4¾	1983	500,000
National Steel Corp., First Mtge.	3⅞	1986	500,000
Pacific Finance Corp., Deb.	3½	1965	500,000
Pacific Finance Corp., Notes	5¼	1980	250,000
Phillips Petroleum Co., Deb.	2¾	1964	250,000
Phillips Petroleum Co., Conv. Sub. Deb.	4¼	1987	300,000
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Deb.	3	1973	196,000
Safeway Stores, Inc., Deb., B.	4¼	1969	220,000
Sinclair Oil Company, Conv. Deb.	4⅞	1986	250,000
Socony-Mobil Oil Co., Deb.	2½	1976	300,000
Sperry Rand Corp., Deb.	5½	1982	500,000
Standard Oil Co., (New Jersey) Deb.	2¾	1974	600,000
Standard Oil Co., (Ohio) Deb.	4¼	1982	500,000
Sterling Drug, Inc., Deb.	3¾	1980	500,000
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., S. F. Deb.	4¾	1980	500,000
Talcott (James), Senior Notes	5½	1979	250,000
Talcott (James), Capital Notes	5	1979	100,000
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Deb.	4	1978	500,000

Total Principal Amount of Bonds

\$19,998,000
\$104,778,804

PREFERRED STOCKS

General Contract Finance Corp., Conv.	Number of Shares
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3,000

COMMON STOCKS

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	7,086
Ohio Edison Co.	1,000
Union Electric Co.	1,100

TELEPHONE

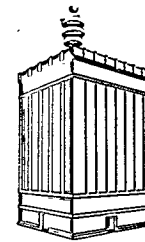
American Tel. & Tel.	700
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INDUSTRIALS

Continental Can Co.	1,500
General Motors Corp.	1,500
Federated Dept. Stores	1,000
National Dairy Products Corp.	1,000
Parke, Davis & Co.	1,000
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)	1,000
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	11
United States Steel Corp.	500

Total Market Value of Stocks

\$871,960



General American Life Insurance Company

BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED ON DECEMBER 31, 1959

GOVERNMENT BONDS — UNITED STATES

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
United States Treasury Bonds	1½	Apr. 1, 1964	\$ 5,000,000
United States Treasury Bonds	2½	Dec. 15, 1969-64	29,500
United States Treasury Bonds	2½	Mar. 15, 1970-65	1,500,000
United States Treasury Bonds	2½	Mar. 15, 1971-66	1,370,000
United States Treasury Bonds	3¼	June 15, 1983-78	100,000
United States Treasury Bonds	2¾	Apr. 1, 1980-75	10,543,000
			\$18,542,500

MUNICIPAL BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Birmingham, Alabama, Industrial Water Board Rev.	4.90	1989	\$ 250,000
Chicago, Chicago-O'Hare International Airport Rev.	4.75	1999	500,000
Clayton, Missouri, St. Louis County, Parking Facilities Rev.	3.90	1972-74	185,000
Garland, Texas, Electric, Water & Sewer Rev.	3.00	1984-85	450,000
Erie County Water Authority (N. Y.) Water Rev.	4.30	1998	400,000
Farmington, New Mexico, Electric, Light, Water, and Sewer Rev.	4.75	1994	350,000
Georgia Rural Roads Authority	3.70	1977-79	310,000
Grant County, Wash. Public Utility District			
#2, Wanapum, Hydro-Elec. Rev.	4.875	2009	500,000
Oakland County, Michigan, Sewage Disposal	4.40	1985	250,000
St. Louis County, Missouri, Re-Organized			
School District #R-6 School Bldg. & Site	4.25	1974-76	255,000
South Bend School Bldg. Corp., Indiana,			
St. Joseph County, First Mtge. Rev.	4.00	1972-73	250,000
Territory of Hawaii, Aviation Rev.	4.33	1984	250,000
University of Illinois, Board of Trustees, Rev.	2.5-4.75	1984	500,000
University of Missouri, Dormitory Rev.	4.00	1979-80	100,000
West Virginia University, Board of			
Governors Agric. & Eng. Bldg. Rev.	4.30	1984-85	350,000
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp.			
Educational Facilities Bldg.	3.90	1988	250,000
			\$5,150,000

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

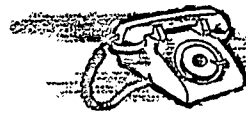
	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Alabama Power Company, First Mtge.	3½	1972	\$ 77,000
Appalachian Elec. Pr. Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1970	200,000
Appalachian Elec. Pr. Co., First Mtge.	2⅞	1980	125,000
Arizona Public Service Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	300,000
Arkansas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	400,000
Arkansas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	200,000

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (cont'd)

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
Atlantic City Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	250,000
Atlantic City Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	250,000
Boston Edison Co., First Mtge., B.	2¾	1980	600,000
Boston Edison Co., First Mtge., E.	3	1984	400,000
Central Illinois Public Service Co., First Mtge., D	3½	1982	300,000
Central Illinois Public Service Co., First Mtge., F	3¼	1984	50,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., D.	3½	1982	300,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., F.	3½	1984	200,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., G.	3¼	1986	250,000
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	150,000
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1978	385,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	3	1982	400,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1985	200,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.	3	1989	300,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1983	250,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1986	250,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., L.	3	1977	300,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., N.	3	1978	200,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge., O.	3¼	1982	250,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., D.	3	1972	100,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., E.	3	1979	150,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., A.	2¾	1982	350,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., H.	3½	1982	100,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge., I.	3½	1983	200,000
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, First Ref. Mtge., U.	2½	1981	600,000
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, First Ref. Mtge., Z.	3	1989	400,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb.	3	1978	250,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb.	3½	1979	500,000
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	300,000
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1977	150,000
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1984	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1983	150,000
Dayton Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1975	300,000
Dayton Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	300,000
Delaware Power & Light Co., First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	2½	1980	400,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., H.	3	1970	50,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., I.	2¾	1982	300,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., J.	2¾	1985	250,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge., N.	2½	1984	150,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1977	400,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	100,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2¼	1980	100,000
Equitable Gas Co., First Mtge.	4½	1983	750,000
Gulf Power Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	500,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	398,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1979	100,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	2¼	1980	100,000
Hawaiian Elec. Co., Ltd., First Mtge.	4¾	1989	250,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1974	170,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1989	630,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	100,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	199,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1980	300,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	200,000
Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	200,000
Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1980	400,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1974	200,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	400,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1983	150,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1973	79,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	210,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1979	209,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	200,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1978	200,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1980	200,000
Long Island Lighting Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	400,000
Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1979	600,000
Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	250,000
Michigan Cons. Gas Co., First Mtge.	3½	1980	500,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1976	350,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2¼	1979	250,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1984	300,000
Missouri Public Service Co., First Mtge.	4¾	1987	500,000

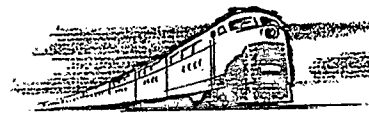
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (cont'd)

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
New Jersey Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	500,000
New York Power & Light Corp., First Mtge.	2¾	1975	300,000
New York State Elec. & Gas Corp., First Mtge.	3½	1988	250,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen. Mtge.	2¾	1980	300,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen. Mtge.	3½	1984	300,000
Northern Illinois Gas Co., First Mtge.	3½	1979	315,000
Northern Natural Gas Co., S. F. Deb.	4½	1976	500,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	2¾	1975	275,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	3	1978	225,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	2¾	1979	100,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	3¼	1982	200,000
Ohio Edison Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	400,000
Ohio Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	600,000
Ohio Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	150,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1975	200,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	300,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1982	150,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1988	350,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., J.	3	1970	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., T.	2½	1976	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., Q.	2½	1980	200,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., R.	3½	1982	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., S.	3	1983	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., X.	3½	1984	200,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge., U.	3½	1985	100,000
Pennsylvania Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1972	62,000
Philadelphia Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2½	1978	300,000
Philadelphia Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2¾	1981	300,000
Portland General Electric Co., First Mtge.	4½	1987	500,000
Portland General Electric Co., First Mtge.	5½	1987	250,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1977	120,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1983	270,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1985	210,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1988	300,000
Public Service Co. of Colorado, First Mtge.	3½	1984	500,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge. F	3½	1975	140,000
Public Service Co., of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., G	3½	1977	260,000
Public Service Co., of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., J	3½	1982	200,000
Public Service Co., of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge., K	3½	1984	250,000
Public Service Co., of Oklahoma, First Mtge., E	3	1984	750,000
Public Service Co., of Oklahoma, First Mtge., F	4¼	1987	500,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3	1972	220,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2½	1979	280,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2¾	1980	100,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3¼	1984	300,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., Deb.	4½	1977	349,000
St. Louis County Water Co., First Mtge. E	3½	1985	500,000
San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge., C.	3	1978	400,000
San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge. E.	2½	1984	350,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., A.	3½	1973	135,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., B.	3	1973	200,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., C.	2½	1976	265,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge., F.	3	1979	300,000
Southern California Gas Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1970	38,000
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	250,000
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., First Mtge.	5¼	1977	47,000
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., First Mtge.	5½	1979	300,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1975	290,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	2½	1979	250,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1985	260,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1975	470,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1977	55,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	75,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	3½	1971	350,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	2½	1980	250,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	3¼	1982	250,000
Union Electric Co., First Mtge.	3¼	1986	150,000
Union Electric Co., First Mtge.	4½	1988	245,000
United Gas Corp., First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	3½	1975	500,000
Utah Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2½	1980	250,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge. E	2¾	1975	300,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge. F	3	1978	200,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge. H	2¾	1980	100,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge. K	3½	1984	250,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	2½	1976	100,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1980	500,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	3½	1984	150,000
			\$42,638,000



TELEPHONE BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Principal Amount
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2¾	1971	\$200,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1973	150,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2¾	1982	175,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3¼	1984	405,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1986	35,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1987	35,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1990	250,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	5	1983	250,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Deb.	3	1974	600,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Deb.	3¼	1996	250,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First Mtge., B.	3	1978	465,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First Mtge., A.	2¾	1981	235,000
Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3½	1988	550,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1978	400,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1986	200,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1989	200,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	4½	1988	200,000
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1982	400,000
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3¼	1991	600,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3½	1988	400,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	3	1989	305,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.	2¾	1990	45,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., E.	3½	1978	100,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., F.	3	1981	270,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., D.	2¾	1982	230,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge., I.	3½	1996	400,000
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	2¼	1984	600,000
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	3¼	1996	400,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3¼	1978	100,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1983	50,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2¾	1985	450,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3	1979	175,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2¾	1985	275,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	2½	1987	250,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1989	100,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	3½	1983	250,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	2¾	1985	450,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.	4¾	1992	500,000
			\$10,950,000



RAILROAD BONDS

	Coupon	Maturity	Amount
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Gen. Mtge.	4	1995	\$500,000
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Co., Eq. Tr., K	4¼	1971-72	250,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3⅞	1985	100,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3	1990	199,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, & Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "MM"	2½	1964-65	200,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. Co., First Mtge. A.	2⅞	1980	500,000
Chicago Union Station Co., First Mtge., F	3⅞	1963	50,000
Chicago & Western Indiana R.R. Co., First Coll. Tr. Mtge., A	4⅞	1982	235,000
Cincinnati Union Terminal Co., First Mtge., G	2¾	1974	79,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Gen. Mtge., A	4	1993	200,000
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., First Mtge., C	3¼	1984	500,000
Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., First Mtge.	2¾	1974	200,000
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., First Ref. Mtge., B (Reg.)	5½	1978	71,904
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "LL"	2½	1963	100,000
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "OO"	2⅞	1963	85,000
Missouri Pacific R.R. Co., Eq. Tr. "G"	4½	1968-72	165,000
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. First Mtge.	3½	1997	10,000
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. First Mtge. (Reg.)	3½	1997	140,000
Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien Mtge.	4	1997	200,000
Pennsylvania R.R. Co., Eq. Tr., Z	2½	1963	200,000
St. Louis-San Francisco R.R. Co., Con. Sales Agr.	3½	Serially Through 1970	374,000
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., First Mtge.	4	1989	800,000
Seaboard Air Line R.R. Co., First Mtge., B	3	1980	500,000
Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco Terminal First Mtge., A	3⅞	1975	196,000
Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis Ref. & Imp. Mtge., D	2⅞	1985	600,000
Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis Ref. & Imp. Mtge., C	4	2019	75,000
Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., First Mtge.	5	2000	180,000
Union Pacific R.R. Co., Ref. Mtge., C	2½	1991	600,000
Wabash Railroad Co., Con. Sales Agr.	3½	Serially Through 1962	190,400
			\$7,500,304

BONDS OWNED ON DECEMBER 31, 1956



GOVERNMENT—UNITED STATES

	Rate	Maturity	Principal Amount
United States Treasury Bills.....		Jan. 31, 1957	\$ 200,000
United States Treasury Bills.....		Feb. 7, 1957	300,000
United States Treasury Certfs.....	2%	Feb. 15, 1957	500,000
United States Treasury Bonds.....	2½	Dec. 15, 1969-64	2,550,000
United States Treasury Bonds.....	2½	Mar. 15, 1970-65	1,500,000
United States Treasury Bonds.....	2½	Mar. 15, 1971-66	1,370,000
United States Treasury Bonds.....	3¼	June 15, 1983-78	100,000
United States Treasury Bonds, B.....	2¾	April 1, 1980-75	15,543,000
United States Savings Bonds, G.....	2½	Various	1,400,000
			\$23,463,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Rate	Maturity	Principal Amount
Alabama Power Company, First Mtge.....	3½	1972	\$ 77,000
Appalachian Elec. Pr. Co., First Mtge.....	3¼	1970	200,000
Appalachian Elec. Pr. Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1980	125,000
Arizona Public Service Co., First Mtge. (Reg.).....	3¼	1984	300,000
Arkansas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.....	3½	1982	400,000
Arkansas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.....	3¼	1984	200,000
Atlantic City Elec. Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1979	250,000
Atlantic City Elec. Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1980	250,000
Boston Edison Co., First Mtge., B.....	2¾	1980	600,000
Boston Edison Co., First Mtge., E.....	3	1984	400,000
Central Illinois Public Service Co., First Mtge., D.....	3¾	1982	300,000
Central Illinois Public Service Co., First Mtge., F.....	3¼	1984	50,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., D.....	3½	1982	300,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., F.....	3½	1984	200,000
Central Power & Light Co., First Mtge., G.....	3¼	1986	250,000
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1975	150,000
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1978	385,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.....	3	1982	400,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1985	200,000
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., First Mtge.....	3	1989	300,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. Co., First Mtge.....	3¾	1983	250,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. Co., First Mtge.....	3¾	1986	250,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge. L.....	3	1977	300,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge. N.....	3	1978	200,000
Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge. O.....	3¼	1982	250,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge. D.....	3	1972	100,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge. E.....	3	1979	150,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge. A.....	2¾	1982	350,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge. H.....	3¾	1982	100,000
Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., First & Ref. Mtge. I.....	3½	1983	200,000
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, First Ref. Mtge. U.....	2¾	1981	600,000
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, First Ref. Mtge. Z.....	3	1989	400,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb.....	3	1978	250,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb.....	3½	1979	500,000
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1975	300,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES (continued)

	Rate	Maturity	Principal Amount
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1977	\$150,000
Consumers Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1984	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1979	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1980	300,000
Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1983	150,000
Dayton Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1975	300,000
Dayton Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	300,000
Delaware Power & Light Co., First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1980	400,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge. H.	3	1970	50,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge. I.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1982	300,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge. J.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1985	250,000
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtge. N.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1984	150,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1977	400,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1979	100,000
Duquesne Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1980	100,000
Gulf Power Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1984	500,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	398,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1979	100,000
Gulf States Utilities Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1980	100,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1974	170,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1989	630,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1976	100,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1979	199,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1980	300,000
Illinois Power Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1982	200,000
Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	200,000
Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1980	400,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1974	200,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1979	400,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1983	150,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1973	79,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	210,000
Iowa Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1979	209,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1976	200,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1978	200,000
Kansas City Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1980	200,000
Long Island Lighting Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1982	400,000
Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1979	600,000
Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1984	250,000
Michigan Cons. Gas Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1980	500,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1976	350,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1979	250,000
Missouri Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1984	300,000
New Jersey Power & Light Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1984	500,000
New York Power & Light Corp., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1975	300,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen. Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1980	300,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen. Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1984	300,000
Northern Illinois Gas Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1979	315,000
Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1975	275,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	3	1978	225,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1979	100,000
Northern States Power Co., (Minn.) First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1982	200,000
Ohio Edison Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1980	400,000
Ohio Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1978	600,000
Ohio Power Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1984	150,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1975	200,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1980	300,000
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1982	150,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge. J.	3	1970	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge. T.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1976	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge. Q.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1980	200,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge. R.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1982	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge. S.	3	1983	100,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge. X.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1984	200,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge. U.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1985	100,000
Pennsylvania Elec. Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1972	62,000
Philadelphia Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1978	300,000
Philadelphia Elec. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1981	300,000
Potomac Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1977	120,000
Potomac Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	3	1983	270,000
Potomac Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1985	210,000
Potomac Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1988	300,000
Public Service Co. of Colorado, First Mtge.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1984	500,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge. F.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1975	140,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge. G.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1977	260,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge. J.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1982	200,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES (continued)

	Rate	Maturity	Principal Amount
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., First Mtge. K.....	3%	1984	\$250,000
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, First Mtge. E.....	3	1984	750,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.....	3	1972	220,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.....	2%	1979	280,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.....	2¾	1980	100,000
Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First & Ref. Mtge.....	3¼	1984	300,000
St. Louis County Water Co., First Mtge. E (Reg.).....	3%	1985	500,000
San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge. C.....	3	1978	400,000
San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge. E.....	2%	1984	350,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge. A.....	3½	1973	135,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge. B.....	3	1973	200,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge. C.....	2%	1976	265,000
Southern California Edison Co., First & Ref. Mtge. F.....	3	1979	300,000
Southern California Gas Co., First Mtge.....	3¼	1970	38,000
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec. Co., First Mtge.....	3½	1984	250,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1975	290,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.....	2%	1979	250,000
Texas Elec. Service Co., First Mtge.....	3¼	1985	260,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1975	470,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.....	3	1977	55,000
Texas Power & Light Co., First Mtge.....	3	1978	75,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.....	3%	1971	350,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.....	2%	1980	250,000
Union Elec. Co. of Missouri, First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.....	3¼	1982	250,000
Union Electric Co., First Mtge.....	3¾	1986	150,000
United Gas Corp., First Mtge. & Coll. Tr.....	3%	1975	500,000
Utah Power & Light Co., First Mtge.....	2%	1980	250,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge. E.....	2¾	1975	300,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge. F.....	3	1978	200,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge. H.....	2¾	1980	100,000
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., First & Ref. Mtge. K.....	3½	1984	250,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.....	2%	1976	100,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.....	2¾	1980	500,000
Wisconsin Elec. Power Co., First Mtge.....	3½	1984	150,000

\$37,847,000

TELEPHONE

	Rate	Maturity	Principal Amount
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	2¾	1971	\$200,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3%	1973	150,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	2¾	1982	175,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3¼	1984	405,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	2%	1986	35,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	2%	1987	35,000
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3%	1990	250,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Deb.....	3	1974	600,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Deb.....	3¼	1996	250,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First Mtge. B.....	3	1978	465,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First Mtge. A.....	2¾	1981	235,000
Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Deb.....	3½	1988	550,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3½	1978	400,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	2%	1986	200,000
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3	1989	200,000
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3	1982	400,000
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3¼	1991	600,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.....	3½	1988	400,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.....	3	1989	305,000
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Deb.....	2¾	1990	45,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge. E.....	3½	1978	100,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge. F.....	3	1981	270,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge. D.....	2¾	1982	230,000
New York Telephone Co., Ref. Mtge. I.....	3%	1996	400,000
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.....	2¾	1984	600,000
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.....	3¼	1996	400,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3¼	1978	100,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3½	1983	50,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	2¾	1985	450,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3	1979	175,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	2¾	1985	275,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	2%	1987	250,000
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.....	3½	1989	100,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.....	3½	1983	250,000
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co., Deb.....	2¾	1985	450,000

\$10,000,000

RAILROADS

	Rate	Maturity	Principal Amount
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Gen. Mtge.	4	1995	\$500,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3 1/8	1985	100,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., First & Ref. Mtge.	3	1990	199,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co., Eq. Tr. "MM"	2 1/2	1964-65	200,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., First Mtge. A	2 7/8	1980	500,000
Chicago Union Station Co., First Mtge. F	3 1/8	1963	50,000
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co., First Coll. Tr. Mtge. A	4 3/8	1982	235,000
Cincinnati Union Terminal Co., First Mtge. G	2 3/4	1974	79,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Gen. Mtge. A	4	1993	200,000
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., First Mtge. C	3 1/4	1984	500,000
Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., First Mtge.	2 3/4	1974	200,000
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., First Ref. Mtge., B (Reg.)	5 1/2	1978	71,904
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., Eq. Tr. "LL"	2 1/2	1963	100,000
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., Eq. Tr. "OO"	2 3/8	1963	85,000
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. First Mtge.	3 1/2	1997	10,000
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. First Mtge. (Reg.)	3 1/2	1997	140,000
Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien Mtge.	4	1997	200,000
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Eq. Tr., Z	2 1/2	1963	200,000
St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co., Con. Sales Agr.	3 1/2	Serially Through 1970	476,000
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., First Mtge.	4	1989	800,000
Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co., First Mtge., B	3	1980	500,000
Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco Terminal, First Mtge., A	3 3/8	1975	196,000
Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis, Ref. & Imp. Mtge., D	2 7/8	1985	600,000
Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis, Ref. & Imp. Mtge., C	4	2019	75,000
Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., First Mtge.	5	2000	180,000
Union Pacific R. R. Co., Ref. Mtge., C	2 1/2	1991	600,000
Wabash Railroad Co. Con., Sales Agr.	3 1/2	Serially Through 1962	418,880
			<u>\$7,415,784</u>

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS

	Rate	Maturity	Principal Amount
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Deb.	3 1/2	1978	\$900,000
Aluminum Co. of America, Deb.	3	1979	750,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Notes	3 7/8	1966	250,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Notes	3 1/2	1974	200,000
American Investment Co. of Illinois, Convertible Capital Notes	4 1/2	1981	200,000
Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Deb.	3 3/8	1977	699,000
Associates Investment Co., Notes	3 1/2	1961	250,000
Associates Investment Co., Notes	3 1/2	1967	500,000
Atlantic Refining Co., Deb.	3 1/4	1979	285,000
Brown Shoe Co., Inc., Deb.	3 1/2	1971	131,000
C. I. T. Financial Corp., Deb.	3 5/8	1970	200,000
Commercial Credit Co., Notes	3 1/2	1965	750,000
Continental Baking Co., Deb.	3	1965	297,000
Continental Oil Co., Deb.	3	1984	495,000
Garland, Texas, Elec., Water, & Sewer Rev.	3	1984-5	450,000
General Electric Co., Deb.	3 1/2	1976	500,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	4	1958	250,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	3	1969	600,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp., Deb.	3 5/8	1975	150,000
General Motors Corporation, Deb.	3 1/4	1979	750,000
Inland Steel Co., First Mtge. I	3.20	1982	180,000
May Department Stores Co., Deb.	3 1/4	1978	500,000
National Steel Co., First Mtge.	3 7/8	1986	500,000
Pacific Finance Corp., Deb.	3 1/2	1965	500,000
Phillips Petroleum Co., Deb.	2 3/4	1964	250,000
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Deb.	3	1973	196,000
Safeway Stores, Inc., Deb., B	4 1/4	1969	220,000
Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Deb.	2 1/2	1976	300,000
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), Deb.	2 3/4	1974	600,000
Sterling Drug, Inc., Deb.	3 1/4	1980	500,000
U. S. Rubber Co., Deb.	2 5/8	1967	250,000
			<u>\$12,603,000</u>
Total Principal Amount			<u>\$91,328,784</u>